

The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO., JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor, 121 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Spellbinders' Week.

Political orators have been kept busy in attracting the citizens here to cast their votes. Meetings every night this week. The evenings of this week have been given up to the political spellbinders in all parts of the city and the end is not yet. Martial music has resounded in the cool night air, and the huzzas and shouts of the orator urging upon his hearers to vote the only ticket which can save the country from going to instant and overwhelming destruction. The "heart talk" campaign has been waged in earnest. Moving from ward to ward the speakers of the two leading political parties have been followed by enthusiastic multitudes that stood around and listened with the cold, not even the impassioned utterances of rival candidates, while inveighing against the principles of their opponents, being sufficiently warm to offset the biting autumn air. But it must not be supposed that some of the speeches have not been warm; they have been heated to a very considerable temperature and have been delivered with a vim and energy which sometimes left the speaker as tired as though he had been splitting a cord of wood.

This is a campaign of education, or instruction perhaps would be the better word. The orators of one party have latched up their homes and moving vans and driven to a shady corner of the ward, and there, to the accompaniment of a brass band, have instructed the enfranchised citizens how to vote. They deliver the instructions with enthusiasm, proving by reference to the eagle which is the emblem of American liberty that John Jones is no fit candidate for the proud office of fourth assistant secretary to the superintendent of waste paper collectors, but that Tom Smith is pre-eminently the man for the place. This done they drive on to another stand confident in the belief that the same enfranchised citizens will vote "right." The next night the spellbinders of the other party, after the usual preliminary display of pomp and ceremony, pitch their camp on the same spot and show conclusively that the battle of San Juan Hill and the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown proved that Tom Smith was a Boer sympathizer and a base slave of John D. Rockefeller, in consequence of which all intelligent and honorable enfranchised citizens should vote for John Jones for the proud office of fourth assistant secretary to the superintendent of waste paper collectors.

Therefore the honest and intelligent enfranchised citizen is up a tree. However, the battle rages. The early evenings of the week were all given over to "heart talk" speaking in the various wards, but Friday and Saturday nights were the dates selected for the grand rallies at the Opera House, the Republicans occupying the platform on Friday night and the Democrats on Saturday. Much attention has been paid to the details of these meetings and it is expected that they will be of much interest. Both parties have arranged to have some of the ablest speakers in the country, and national as well as local issues will be discussed. Senator George Peabody Wetmore is the chairman of the Republican meeting and the speakers include Gov. Charles Dean Kimball, Hon. Frederick P. Garrettsou, Hon. Michael J. Murray of Boston, Congressman Melville Bull, and Congressman Roberts of Massachusetts. The Democrats also have selected some able speakers for their meeting.

The first of the "heart talk" meetings of the Republicans was held Monday evening in the first ward, when a good sized audience was addressed by ex-Alderman William Hamilton, Judge Henry A. Palmer of Crauson, ex-Mayor F. P. Garrettsou, and Dr. V. Mott Francis, candidate for the general assembly. On Tuesday night the meeting was held at Equality park in the second ward, when the speakers were City Solicitor Clark Burdick, Judge Thomas Z. Lee of Woonsocket, Mr. Charles E. Harvey and Rev. Israel Dericks. On Wednesday the Republicans invaded the Democratic fifth ward and had a satisfactory meeting. Among the speakers was Mr. Charles F. Gilroy who appealed especially to the advocates of organized labor, showing how much had been done for the cause in this state by the Republican party. Mr. Gilroy was very successful in overcoming the opposition manifested to ward him by some of the audience.

Thursday evening saw the end of the "heart talk" campaigning, when the Republican forces addressed a large gathering in the fourth ward. The list of speakers included Clark Burdick, city solicitor and member of the public school committee; William P. Shedd, Jr., chairman of the Republican committee; and member of the school committee; Henry Colman, a

of Providence; Charles F. Gilroy of this city, and Dr. Valentine Mott Francis, candidate for the state legislature. The speakers apparently made a favorable impression on their hearers. The Democratic "heart talk" rather have attracted much notice and the speeches have been listened to with much attention. The Democrats have covered rather more ground than have the Republicans, as the former have generally aimed to have two meetings during an evening. Among the Democratic speakers have been Hon. P. J. Boyle, Judge P. H. Quinn of Pawtucket, Mr. C. W. Crandall, ex-City Solicitor J. Stacy Brown, Mr. J. P. Mahoney, Mr. W. J. Lynch, Mr. Julius Anderson and others.

The single Prohibition rally of the local campaign was held on Washington square Tuesday evening when addresses were made by Cyrus A. Aldrich of East Providence, the candidate for lieutenant governor, and by James A. Williams of Providence, the candidate for attorney general. The speakers were introduced by William E. Brightman of this city, candidate for governor on the Prohibition ticket.

New Steamboats.

Engineers in the employ of a Camden, N. J., shipbuilding firm have been at work at Fall River on the steamer Puritan of the Fall River line for some days taking measurements for a new passenger steamer for the line, and they are also preparing bids for a new freight boat similar to the City of Taunton. The passenger boat will be designed to be the speediest coastwise boat for passenger service in the world.

The new boat will be 297 feet long and either 42 or 52 feet beam. If the narrow boat is chosen, the desire for speed will be the controlling motive. It is intended to have the dining room on the hurricane deck. The engines will be powerful enough to drive the vessel 25 miles an hour, and maintain that speed from Fall River to New York. The passenger steamer is expected to cost in the neighborhood of two millions, and it is said that bids will be called for at once. The business of the line has grown to such enormous proportions that its present large fleet is entirely inadequate.

An Old Friend.

Nineteen hundred and three must be approaching. The old Farmers' Almanac has arrived. This is the one hundred and eleven year of its annual appearance, and Robert B. Thomas still publishes it. His portrait and that of his contemporary, Benjamin Franklin, adorn the cover of old, and old time and his sayings still keeps them company. We are glad to welcome the almanac as an old familiar friend. We could not keep house without it. Especially valuable are its weather predictions. They are never wrong. For instance the weather for the month of January is accurately foretold in the following explicit words: "Very cold. Warmer and probably rain or snow. Sign of a storm, followed by cold biting winds. Milder for the season, followed by much colder. Look out for stormy weather. Grows colder again."

If any one doubts the correctness of that weather report let him wait and see. We would not advise letting furnace fires go out during that "mild for the season" period.

Jurors Drawn.

The following have been drawn as jurors for the November session of the common pleas division of the supreme court which meets in this city next Monday.

Grand—Joseph B. Pike, Edward Bland, Joseph Crowther, Thomas W. Ryan, John Lowrey, Michael Carroll, Michael P. Sullivan.

Petit—William J. Berry, John A. Johnson, George Devick, Thomas Aylsworth, Vernon B. Anderson, Orin Alger, James G. Swinburne, Patrick Coffey, John H. Scannevine, John Davis, and Charles D. Stark.

The following jurors have been drawn to serve with the United States circuit court which meets in Providence on November 15: Grand, Daniel Shea and John Dring, Jr.; petit, Nathan T. Holston and Clarence Stanhope.

Mr. Harvey J. Lockrow has been appointed local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, succeeding Mr. Allan Woodie who goes to Portland, Maine, to take the management of the telegraph office there. Mr. Lockrow was for many years local manager of the Postal Telegraph Company. Mr. George L. Ferrin, who has been for many years connected with the local office of the Western Union and who served for some months as manager after the death of Thomas J. Smith, has resigned his connection with the company.

Mrs. Richard Gambrell will have a new set of built on her villa this winter and the design of her grounds will be changed to what is known as a French garden.

Recent Deaths.

Charles P. Hammett. Mr. Charles P. Hammett died at his home on Church street shortly before 9 o'clock Friday morning after a few days' illness. He had been seized with an affliction of the brain a few days before his death and failed rapidly until the end came.

Mr. Hammett was one of the best known of the older residents of Newport. During his long and busy life he was prominent in many circles, business, literary, educational and religious, and in whatever he undertook he took a leading part. He was kindly in all his relations with others and many a successful man in Newport and other cities today owes the foundation of his success to the precept and example of Mr. Charles P. Hammett. He was ever ready to encourage and assist the young man who came to him for advice, and held the love and respect of a large portion of the residents of Newport.

Mr. Hammett was born in this city on June 29, 1823, the son of Captain Charles E. and Betsey Wood Hammett. He received a good education and in early youth started a grocery on Thames street, a business which he followed for only about two years. In 1838 he established the book and stationery store which he conducted until 1853, then retiring and being succeeded by Mr. Simon Hart.

Although he was never a candidate for any purely political office Mr. Hammett took a deep interest in municipal affairs, especially those pertaining to the cause of education, and served two terms as member of the school committee, being for much of the six years chairman of the board. He was at one time a member of the park commission, was one of the trustees of Long wharf from 1833 until his death, and for several years had been vice president of the board. He had served as trustee of the Savings Bank of Newport for a number of years and had been president of the bank since 1893. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Newport Hospital and was secretary of the Redwood Library corporation.

He was for many years prominently connected with the work of the United Congregational Church, having joined the church in 1845. He was for more than 34 years superintendent of the Sunday School and for 28 years a deacon of the church. He has also served long terms as treasurer and as a member of the standing committee of its corporation.

Mr. Hammett leaves four children, Alfred L. Hammett of Pelham Manor, N. Y., Herbert D. Hammett of Brooklyn, Mrs. Floyd W. Rogers of this city and Philip M. Hammett of Portland, Me. He is also survived by a sister, Mrs. Eliza P. Hammett of this city, and a brother, B. Mason Hammett of Brooklyn. He was twice married and his second wife died but a few years ago.

Stephen P. Slocum.

One of the old time Democratic leaders passed away on Thursday morning when Hon. Stephen P. Slocum died suddenly at his home on Bull street. Mr. Slocum was well along in years and had been in poor health for some time but nevertheless he insisted upon taking part in the Democratic rally in the first ward Wednesday evening. The exposure proved fatal, as he was taken with a chill while the meeting was in progress. He was assisted into the fire station near by and later was taken to his home. Medical treatment proved to be of no avail and he sank rapidly until the end came Thursday morning.

Mr. Slocum was one of Newport's oldest and best known citizens. He was always an ardent worker in the cause of Democracy and during his long life filled a number of important offices while that party was in power. He served as mayor of the city for five years at different times and was twice appointed as collector of customs, once by President Pierce and once by President Cleveland. He has been a member of the board of aldermen, of the school committee and of the license commission, and has frequently been nominated for other offices by the party of his choice.

Mr. Slocum was long connected with the business interests of Newport. He first learned the trade of a tinsmith but later became a member of the firm of Cody & Slocum, marketmen. He subsequently organized the firm of Slocum & Black, which carried on a prosperous business for 23 years. For the past 14 years Mr. Slocum has been retired from business.

Mr. Slocum was in his eighty fifth year, having been born in Portsmouth on March 15, 1818. He leaves one daughter, by adoption, Mrs. Frederick A. Stanhope, with whom he had made his home for many years.

John Whipple.

The sudden death of John Whipple on Monday came as a great surprise and shock to his family and friends. Although his health had been far from

good for the past year or so, having suffered a shock some time since, he had not of late been considered in any poorer health than for some time past. He had been able to attend to his business, although somewhat handicapped by the state of his health.

Mr. Whipple was one of the prominent business men of Newport, having been engaged in the real estate business for about 39 years. His firm was originally known as Porter, Whipple and Derby, later as Whipple & Derby, and for a few years Mr. Whipple had conducted the business under his own name. He was agent for the Spouting Rock Beach Association and was prominently identified with the improvements made at that beach when the summer colony deserted Easton's beach for the more exclusive bathing place. He was a graduate of Brown University and a veteran of the civil war, having been commissioned as a lieutenant in the First Rhode Island cavalry in the fall of 1861 and being discharged with the rank of major in 1893. He was a member of several clubs and other organizations both in Newport and New York. He was sixty one years of age.

He leaves six children, Mrs. Benjamin Weaver, Mrs. Pemberton H. Powell, Mrs. Clarence H. Wrightington, Thomas B. Whipple, Mrs. Jennie Whipple and Shirley Whipple.

Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss.

Mrs. Elizabeth Auchincloss, widow of John Auchincloss, died in New York on Monday at the advanced age of eighty six years. She was well known in Newport, having spent her summers here for more than fifty years, during which time she has been active in church work. She leaves four sons and one daughter, Messrs. Henry D., William S., John W., and Hugh D. Auchincloss and Miss E. E. Auchincloss.

Charles S. Williams.

Mr. Charles S. Williams who has for many years conducted a grocery store on Broadway, died at his residence on Warner street Wednesday night, aged 58 years. He had been in poor health for some months. He was well known in Newport and had a wide acquaintance among the farmers on the island. He leaves a widow, one son and one daughter.

Congregational Conference.

There was a good attendance at the autumnal conference of Congregational churches of Rhode Island, held at the Union Congregational church in this city on Tuesday. Dr. McClelland of the United Congregational church of this city presided as moderator and Rev. T. Newton Owens of Bristol acted as scribe. The business session was held in the morning when the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Rhode Island Congregational Conference be tendered to Messrs. Bull and Capron, Representatives in Congress from Rhode Island, for preventing the Mormon delegate from Utah from taking his seat in the National House of Representatives."

"Resolved, That we are in favor of establishing in the Department of Justice at Washington a laboratory for the study of the criminal, putative and defective classes, it being understood that such investigation is a development of work already begun under the federal government; that such study shall include the collection of jurisprudence, religious, sociological and pathological data in institutions for the delinquent, dependent and defective in hospitals, schools and other institutions, and that especially the cause of social evils shall be sought out; with the view to ameliorating and preventing them."

Among the speakers at the morning session were Rev. J. T. Beckley, Dr. D. of this city and Rev. J. W. Holley, the latter giving an interesting talk on "The Mackay Institute," the gift of Gordon Mackay of this city. In the afternoon there were addresses by Hon. D. L. D. Granger, mayor of Providence and candidate for congress, by George W. Moore of Nashville, Tenn., and by Rev. James C. Alvord. In the evening there were addresses by Professor Fowler of Brown University and Rev. T. Nelson Baker of Pittsfield, Mass.

Doing Campaign Work.

Mr. S. S. Vars, formerly of Newport, now of Providence, has been heard from. The following, from the Providence Evening News, shows that he is still at work:

Mr. S. S. Vars, an old Newport resident, is doing some very effective campaign advertising for Hon. Melville Bull. Mr. Vars has the honor of driving all the governors of Rhode Island through the streets of Newport on inauguration days for thirty years or more, and also the several presidents visiting that city. About two weeks before the assassination of Abraham Lincoln he showed J. Wilkes Booth the attractions of Newport in his turn.

Chaplain Casard spoke at the First Methodist church Sunday evening, his topic being "The Progress of the Kingdom of God as seen in the Philippines." There was a large attendance at the service.

Middletown.

NEXT Tuesday's Executive Meeting. As required by law notifications have been posted warning the electors to assemble in town meeting at ten o'clock on Tuesday next, to give their votes for members of the General Assembly, General Officers, a Representative to the 65th Congress of the United States and on two amendments to the State Constitution, approved by acts of the General Assembly. Another proposition of amendment to the Constitution providing some changes in the organization and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and other courts of the State is also included in the notification to be read before the election of Senator and Representative is begun. This amendment varies somewhat from a similar proposition put before the voters of the State in November, 1901. Of the amendments to be voted on Tuesday, the one designated as Article XII, alters the organization of the Senate and relieves the Governor of the duty of presiding over its sessions and making the list. Governor, President of the Senate and giving authority to elect all other necessary officers. The other amendment designated as Article XIII, provides for dividing the city of Providence into assembly districts and confers the choice of Representatives upon the electors in each district. For the present until more wards are established, two each are to be elected from the third and tenth wards, and one from the other eight wards. This proposition, coming from a Republican General Assembly, seems to be a divergence from the recent policy of that party, the whole tendency of which has been to reduce to the minimum the scope and power of local self-government. The country towns are by law limited to four highway districts and the choice of surveyors, with the appointment of several other town officers, has been taken from the towns and vested in the town councils. All this contributes to the centralization of official power and renders it very easy for a small coterie of politicians or men of common interest, to govern the town. In some quarters there is a loud call for the abolition of the school districts so that a few men may readily manipulate all appointments and matters relating to the schools, and all local expression of preference or sentiment as to school management taken away. The dear people are expected to furnish the money for highways, schools and other municipal purposes but are conceded little voice or part in its expenditure. This was not the original New England idea in regard to government by the people.

There is but one set of nominees for Senator and Representative, those put forth by the Republicans, and includes James R. Chase, for Senator, and Charles H. Ward, for Representative. These nominees had no opposition last year, and there is none in sight for this year. The Democrats have made no nominations for many years and since the Secretary of State omitted from the official ballot the nominations made by the Prohibitionists in March, 1900, the latter have failed to make any. There was particularly disheartening to the Prohibition party of Middletown.

As a matter of course the bulk of the ballots cast on Tuesday next will go to the Republican candidates for Representative in Congress and General Officers.

The only town matter included in the notification is the proposition authorizing the Committee in charge of the Middletown Cemetery to remove the trees now standing on three sides thereof.

There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of removing the trees and for a radical change in the manner of caring for the cemetery and for a general improvement in its appearance. There is an increasing number of lot owners who demand more rigid care of grounds and more thorough and systematic plans of improvement.

Jamestown.

At the annual meeting of the Jamestown department held last Saturday evening the following officers were elected: Chief—Jesse B. Newman. Assistant Chief—Daniel W. Arnold. Clerk—A. Horton Chandler. Ensign—Harry C. Champlin. First Assistant Ensign—Daniel H. Oxx. Second Assistant Ensign—Isaac H. Clarke. Ensign Company No. 1—Foreman, William H. Arnold; assistant foreman, P. Sidney Arnold. Hose Company No. 2—Foreman, Jesse C. Truitt; assistant foreman, Ferdinand Armstrong. Hook and Ladder Company No. 1—Foreman, E. G. Knowlton; assistant foreman, Frederic Anthony.

Newport Dorcas Society.

The Dorcas Society would most earnestly appeal to all charitable people in behalf of the worthy poor of Newport. Owing to the very high price of coal, many will be obliged to ask for clothing who have never done so before. And that is the object and purpose of this society, to give warm underwear to the aged, and to children, who without this aid must suffer. To do this we must have money—and it is hoped that many will respond by sending to the treasurer, Mrs. A. K. Sherman, 12 Clarke street.

The mainmast for the wireless telegraph mast at the Torpedo Station has been set up and gayed, and the other masts will soon be in position.

Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Gilett are in New Hampshire, having closed their Newport house for the season.

Local Matters.

William Ellery Chapter.

William Ellery chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, observed its sixth anniversary by a birthday party at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Isabella H. Sanborn, last Monday evening. There was a good attendance at the meeting, several of the members appearing in old fashioned costumes. A New England supper was served in the dining room which was specially decorated by the members of the chapter. During the evening the regent, in behalf of the chapter, presented Mrs. Abby B. Tannor with a handsome chapter pin as a token of the appreciation of Mrs. Tannor's services to the chapter. Games were enjoyed and a general social time followed.

An important transfer of real estate in Middletown has taken place recently when Mrs. Edwin Booth Grossman, wife of Ignatius R. Grossman of New York, sold "Boothden" to Alwyn Hall, Jr., of New York. This estate was the property of the late Edwin Booth and is situated on Indian avenue, comprising about 10 acres of land with dwelling, stable, boat house and windmill. The purchaser will make his summer home on this property.

The third entertainment in Mr. H. W. Rankin's Star Course at the Opera House will be by the famous Reeves American Band on Thursday evening next. The program includes, besides the selections by the band and its noted soloists, readings by Mrs. Lillian Maber and vocal solo by Mrs. Mary Cuzley-Rooney of this city. Miss Thurston is the accompanist.

At a largely attended meeting of the members of the Second Baptist church, Monday evening, it was voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. J. Chester Hyde, of Quaker Hill, Conn., to become pastor of the church. Mr. Hyde has been the efficient pastor of the church at Quaker Hill for 10 years, and has been successful as an organizer and progressive worker.

The damage suit of Mary R. Cowley, of this city, against W. O. Blanding, of Providence, has been settled by agreement for \$200 and costs. Miss Cowley sued for \$100 damages for injuries sustained by being knocked down by Mr. Blanding's carriage on Charles street, Newport, June 4. One leg and arm were broken.

John A. Walsh, driver of a New York Express wagon, was badly injured by being thrown from his wagon on Third street Monday evening. He was transported to the hospital where he was found to be suffering from a broken leg and other painful injuries.

The winter time at the Western Hotel was interrupted today, November 1, being practically the same as last winter. The weather was as cold as in 1891, 1892 and 1893, and the same as in 1894, 1895 and 1896.

EQUAL PARTNERS

By HOWARD FIELDING

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CHAPTER IX.

A FEW WORDS WITH MR. ROBINSON.

DETECTIVE ELMENDORF was a man who considered himself to be the simple product of chance. He was born in Danbury, Conn., and at the age of nine years he was left an orphan and penniless. Immediately after this misfortune, as he did not like the people with whom he was expected to live, he walked out of town. There happened to be a high wind that day, and the boy walked with it, because the contrary course would have been disagreeable. No one made any attempt to bring him back, and so he tramped for about a week, eating nothing one day and six good meals the next, according to the varying charity of the people along the road. Finally an eccentric old doctor in a certain small town found the boy ill on his doorstep one morning, and that was a great piece of luck for young Elmendorf. He had a good home in the doctor's house for eight years, without care or labor; enjoyed the advantages of the excellent schools of the village, and was nearly ready to enter college when his benefactor died.

The doctor left a good property, but no will. Relatives swooped down like a flock of birds. Elmendorf had not been adopted. He had no legal status, and one day he discovered that he had nothing at all except a trunkful of decent raiment and the sum of \$3.00. The coincidence that this was the exact fare to New York decided Elmendorf's course. He arrived in the metropolis without a penny, hunted up a boarding house near the station, carried his trunk there on his shoulder and then went out to look for work.

He had many occupations in the next five years, but none to his liking. Finally he became a clerk in a small hotel which was a haunt of ward politicians. Yielding to the temptation thus thrown into his way, he developed into a lieutenant of the district leader, learning more tricks than he had the hardihood to play and prospering the less because of his scruples. It became a delusion with him, however, that he was one of the most dishonest of created beings; that he would do anything for money, and that only his hard luck prevented him from selling his soul at a good figure. Once when his affairs were at a low ebb his patron suggested the police, and Elmendorf became a member of the force in the firm belief that a corrupt man like himself could make money therein. But he had a perverse way of being dissatisfied with temptation, and he gained a reputation for honesty which his best friends deplored. It was pure chance, a matter not worthy of mention, which secured his transfer to the staff of the detective bureau. He had no appetite for the work, yet he must have possessed a certain fitness for it. Perhaps the advantage of early mental training, added to an unfailing memory and a perception of little things that was due to the German blood in him, helped to make a real detective of him.

Yet there is no money in detecting alone and but small advancement, as Elmendorf well knew. What one needs is the skill to construct a good, strong "pull," coupled with the capacity to turn the incidents of the profession to one's personal advantage. In these important particulars Elmendorf was a dire failure. He secured no pull, and he was forced to live almost entirely upon his salary. Indeed his continuance on the staff was due largely to the favor in which he was held by certain men connected with the press. The feeling that if Elmendorf should be sent back to patrol duty somebody would get "roasted" for it long and hard in at least two of the big papers was the deciding factor in his case on several occasions.

He was useful, however, in affairs like that with which the present record has to do, where only rumor connected persons of prominence and wealth with criminal cases and it was desirable to have a prompt and honest report as a basis for subsequent action. In the matter of the murders attacked upon Elsie Miller, Elmendorf received orders on the morning of the day following that upon which the crime was committed, to "look up" John Robinson. It appeared that Robinson had left the house on a thirty-eight street immediately after Alden's departure, which he had viewed with every indication of intense and painful excitement.

No obstacle was put in the way of his departure when he desired to go; but an unobtrusive young man of Captain Neale's retinue walked upon the other side of the street. Robinson did not see this young man—which is sometimes a great misfortune for the person thus attended—but it happened. In this instance, that after a considerable amount of pedestrian exercise of a seemingly aimless sort the young man did not see Robinson, and this was undoubtedly a serious misfortune for the "shadow." He was boundly sworn at by his superior, when, after a fruitless search, he was obliged to announce his failure to that individual. He did not do this, of course, until he had waited a long time in front of the house where Robinson lived. Had Robinson returned there the "shadow" would have given, in his subsequent report, a full statement covering every detail of Robinson's movements and every minute of the time, and would have been sworn to it in court had later events made such a proceeding necessary. But, failing to "pick up" Robinson, there was no escape from confession.

The landlady of the boarding house where Robinson lived said that he was somewhat irregular in his habits

and that he did not always come home to dinner, but when at 2 o'clock in the morning it was reported that he had not appeared Captain Neale began to be uneasy. As he expressed it, "If Robinson has skipped, there'll be nothing doing."

Translated this meant that if a humble clerk of unknown antecedents had stolen his soul with crime for \$300 there remained only the prospect of catching him and sending him to jail. Elmendorf had no idea that Robinson had "skipped," principally because there was no apparent reason for it. The clerk had delivered the note to Elsie and had then left the house, as the testimony of the servant, a reliable woman long in Mrs. Robinson's employ, satisfactorily proved. That Robinson had immediately returned and committed the atrocious crime for a reward so small was, in Elmendorf's opinion, a wild hallucination, though he had heard such a hypothesis stated. But that Robinson's extreme agitation when brought to the scene was due to a more intimate knowledge of the affair than he had disclosed was a much more reasonable proposition.

As to the money in the note, Elmendorf was far from regarding it as the motive for the crime. He believed that the money had been there, for that was one of the few points upon which Elsie had made a positive declaration in her first response to questions, as Elmendorf had been informed by Kendall in their earliest interview at the hospital. She had said that she had removed the money and had laid it, with the note, upon the table. It had been stolen, but probably as a "blind," unless, indeed, some person connected with the police had comforted an itching palm with it. Upon receiving his orders in regard to Robinson the detective went down town to the building in which Alden's offices were situated. He took up an inconspicuous position near by and after half an hour of waiting had the pleasure of wishing Mr. Robinson good morning upon the sidewalk at a point about one hundred feet from the building. This was unfortunate for Captain Neale's man, Barnes, who was waiting in the doorway.

Elmendorf made no secret of his identity or of his errand, and Robinson seemed quite undisturbed.

"I was pretty badly upset yesterday afternoon," he said. "It was all so sudden and shocking. Of course I had no special interest in Miss Miller. Probably I haven't seen her more than three or four times in my life. But to think that this should have happened so soon after I had left her! I tell you it gave me a turn. I didn't feel much like being alone, so I went to see a fellow whom I know and spent the night in his room. Now is Miss Miller this morning?"

Elmendorf replied that his address were altogether favorable, and little more was said until they had entered Alden's private office, in which Robinson had a desk.

"I thought you knew Miss Miller quite well," said Elmendorf, taking a chair. "You spoke of her by her first name yesterday."

"Did I?" said Robinson, opening his eyes wide. "Well, I might have said almost anything yesterday. I was nervous, and that's a fact."

"How did it happen that you took the note?"

"Why, Mr. Alden was going to ring for a messenger boy," was the reply. "And then he mentioned that there was money in the note and asked me about one of our own boys who happened to be out at the time. So I said I'd take the note. I wanted to go up to my room, and it's only a little way from where Miss Miller lived. I hadn't anything particular to do at the time."

"What did you want to go to your room for?"

"To get a letter I had left there," replied Robinson. "Nothing of any great importance."

"Come for you in the morning, I suppose, and you forgot to bring it down," said Elmendorf, with the air of one who hastens to dismiss a subject.

"Yes, that was it."

"Did you get it?"

"Why, certainly."

"Where is it now?" demanded the detective.

Robinson's forehead began to perspire.

"I destroyed it," he said.

"Who wrote it?"

"Why, what has that to do with?"

"Who wrote it?" said Elmendorf, tapping on the floor with his cane.

"Follow over in Philadelphia," replied Robinson. "But I don't see."

"Give me his name and address," said the detective, taking out a notebook and a pencil.

"This is private business," rejoined Robinson, mopping his face. "It has nothing to do with this affair."

"My dear sir," said Elmendorf, "in a case of this kind, when a man begins to lie, it's always important. I happen to know that you haven't had a letter come to that house since you've been living there, so you didn't go up town to get one. In my opinion, you went up because you wanted to see Miss Miller. Isn't that a fact?"

"You put me in a mighty bad place," replied Robinson. "Suppose I say that I did, how would that strike Mr. Alden?"

"It won't strike him at all," said Elmendorf. "Because I shan't tell him. I don't mean to intimate that you had anything particular to say to Miss Miller. But you'd seen her, you knew she was a very pretty and agreeable girl, and, like any other man, you didn't object to seeing her again even if it was only for four seconds. That's all there is in it. So why not tell the truth?"

"I don't deny that I had some such idea."

"It was your motive for offering to take the note, and you had no other. Isn't that a fact?"

"Well, yes," replied Robinson. "Between ourselves, that's the truth."

"You had no errand at your room?"

"Of course not."

"Then why did you go there?" demanded Elmendorf. "Why did you go straight over there from Miss Miller's house?"

"I thought I'd change my clothes," said Robinson deprecatingly.

"Did you change them? Haven't you got on the same suit now that you were down town yesterday?"

"Yes," said Robinson. "I—I changed my mind."

"Instead of your clothes," rejoined Elmendorf, with a smile. "By the way, where were you born?"

Robinson's expression revealed some slight relief.

"In Honolulu," he said. "I lived there until I was 21. Then my parents moved to Albany, China. I came to this country about two years ago."

"Where did you land?"

"San Francisco."

"Date of arrival and name of steamer?" said Elmendorf, taking up his notebook again.

Robinson was undisturbed this time. "I've forgotten the exact date," he said, "and the steamer was a tramp. I can't recall her name."

Asked what he had done in San Francisco, Robinson replied that he had drifted across the continent immediately, arriving in New York in April, a year ago. Very soon afterward he had had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Mr. Alden, who had taken a liking to him and given him his present position. He had few friends in this country. There was no one who knew him better than Alden did.

"You looked to me like a college bred man," said Elmendorf, whereupon Robinson replied that there were excellent schools in Honolulu.

Elmendorf traced out a pattern in the rug with the end of his cane. "The man has a record," he was saying to himself. "This story is a work of art. No cable to Honolulu, and Albany is a long way from Mulberry street. It will take about six months to prove that this man never lived in the Sandwich Islands unless we can strike his trail around here."

"Did you carry that cane yesterday?" asked Elmendorf suddenly, and Robinson promptly went into a blue chill which he strove to conceal.

"Yes—of course—no," he stammered. "I think that was what I went to my room for."

"I think it wasn't," said Elmendorf, and at that moment, to the surprise of both, Alden entered the room.

CHAPTER X.

"CLARENCE."



LDEN looked years younger than yesterday. His expression had lost much of its painful concentration and intensity, though a shrewd man might say he was still under the domination of a single thought.

"Such splendid news at the hospital," said Jack, "that I ventured down here for a few minutes. I can see her this afternoon. Jack," he added, addressing Robinson, "you'll have to look out for my mail for the next few days. I shall be at St. Winifred's all the time, or at the house next door on the west. Any news this morning, Mr. Elmendorf?"

"No," replied the detective. "I came down to have a little talk with Mr. Robinson, but as neither of us knows anything the result was not important. By the way, can I write a note at your desk?"

Alden was just raising the lid. "Certainly," said he, and Elmendorf sat down and wrote fast with a sputtering pen.

"I don't see any blotter here," he said, when the pen stopped scratching. "Never use one," rejoined Alden; "I don't have time. There's a pad, but I never blot anything on it."

"You don't spill as much ink as I do," said Elmendorf, "except on your signature. You write that black enough."

"Habit of mine," replied Alden. "How do you happen to know anything about it?"

"I saw the note you wrote yesterday."

Alden flushed.

"I couldn't help it," said Elmendorf hastily. "And let me tell you that I'm greatly mistaken if the result of my seeing it isn't very important."

"In what way?"

Elmendorf begged to be excused from giving an immediate answer, and Alden did not insist.

"This 'making trouble' that you mentioned last evening," he said, "is getting its work in this morning. I am shadowed by the most conspicuous man in Greater New York. Every time he fancies that I have forgotten his presence he barks like a dog and remarks to every one who will listen that the grip is worst in hot weather."

Elmendorf glanced at Alden with an anxious eye. He seemed to have something on his mind, but he said only: "I'm surprised. There are shadows on the force who can't be picked out so easily."

Alden regarded him intently over the top of the desk upon which he was leaning.

"See if I've got any more letters outside, Jack," he said and added when Robinson had left the room, "Do you mean to say there's another one?"

"Sure," returned Elmendorf, "one for trouble and one for business. I don't know why I tell you these things, except that I hate Neale. He wants to know where you were yesterday, and he thinks you'll go there again. He expects you to throw the man with the grip and never notice the other one."

"I'll remember this, Elmendorf," said Alden.

"It's a gift," replied the detective. "As for that, you're paid me already with the information that you don't use a blotter. Good morning. I'll see you later in the day."

It may have been about half an hour afterward when he presented himself at the house where John Robinson lived and introduced himself to the landlady thereof, with the result that he was presently ushered up two flights of stairs to a large room at the rear of the house. Left alone there, he remarked to himself, "This doesn't seem to go against me so much as it usually does."

Then he proceeded to examine the personal effects of Mr. Robinson. The examination was thorough, but the product was singularly meager. He discovered an envelope containing some pawnbroker's tickets, showing loans upon a watch, a winter overcoat and a ring of small value, and in a waste paper basket a part of an envelope which had been addressed to some person in Philadelphia, but the name

was missing. Remembering that Robinson had thought of Philadelphia first when groping about for a falsehood, the latter discovery assumed some little importance as a guide for subsequent investigation.

The particular object of the detective's search eluded him, however, and when he left the house he was far from satisfied with his luck.

"I thought I knew why Robinson went home," he said, "but either I didn't or he changed his mind."

He spent some hours in verifying Robinson's statement about the place where he had passed the night and in attempting to ascertain the names of his companions. The verification was easy, but the search for the man's associates yielded little. Apparently Robinson had not a wide circle of acquaintances.

Returning to the lower regions of the city, Elmendorf encountered a bit of better fortune in learning that Robinson had visited his place of employment on the previous day between 8 and 9 o'clock.

"If he's the man," reflected the detective, "he took that money home, and then, not finding a satisfactory place to hide it, he brought it down here. By the everlasting, he must have had it in his pocket right there in Elsie Miller's room! No wonder he had nervous prostration!"

Alden, as was to have been expected, had left his office long before Elmendorf returned to it. Robinson also had gone away, but might come back soon. By the exercise of a little tact the detective secured permission to wait in the private office, and while there he familiarized himself thoroughly with the contents of Robinson's desk, but it was not worth the trouble.

It was difficult to suppose that Robinson was still carrying that money in his pocket. He must have put it somewhere. And Elmendorf racked his brains, asking the conventional and generally useless question, "What would I have done in the same circumstances?" It came into his mind at last that Robinson had been present when Alden was arrested, and for this reason would not have expected to see him at the office again immediately. Thus reasoning, Elmendorf drew some keys of convenient design from his pocket and cautiously raised the lid of Alden's desk. It was fairly clear on its working surface and the pigeonholes did not look promising, so at random Elmendorf opened a little drawer in which, under some papers which seemed to have lain there a long time, he found an envelope addressed in typewritten characters to John Robinson.

The envelope looked fresh and the papers on top of it did not. The inference that the thing had been slid into a little used drawer and under those old documents for purposes of concealment was as easy as possible. Elmendorf closed the drawer and the lid of the desk and walked to the window with the envelope in his hand. It looked suspicious, and the detective gently unwrapped that he would "chance it."

With the thin blade of a penknife he very adroitly raised the gummed lapet which could not be repaired. The envelope contained five \$100 bills wrapped in a blank sheet of the firm's paper.

Despite the coincidence of amounts, this was not necessarily the money mentioned in Alden's note to Elsie. If, for instance, Mr. Robinson should say that he had frugally laid by that sum, and had thought his employer's desk the safest place for it, the statement would be equally hard to believe or to disprove. For this reason Elmendorf scrutinized the bills with an eager eye, and when he found upon one of them a peculiar mark, as if a word of a strange language had been scrawled there, he was more than pleased.

Raising the lower sash of the window, he made a mirror of the glass by holding the cuff of his black coat against it. Placing the bill before this mirror, he beheld the strange word reversed, and it became legible as "Clarence."

The signature was blotted against the money," said he. "It couldn't be anything else. The bills were folded into the note while the signature was wet, and of course it printed itself on one of them."

If Robinson had entered the room at that moment, he would have been arrested for attempted murder, but he

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANDHORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, November 1, 1902.

The Coming Election.

Next Tuesday will be an important day in the Rhode Island calendar. On that day the citizens will elect two members of the 58th Congress, a governor and other State officers. The citizens in all the cities will elect mayors, city council, school committees, etc. The voters will express their preference in regard to two constitutional amendments and the taxpayers of Newport will vote on three propositions for expenditure of money. That ought to be enough to interest every voter and bring every one to the polls.

As to member of Congress the people of this district are called upon to choose between Hon. Melville Bull of this city, the Republican nominee and present member, and Daniel L. D. Granger, of Providence, the Democratic nominee. That Mr. Bull will get a large majority in this city and county goes without saying. He has served his constituents faithfully and intelligently in Congress for many years. He has by his untiring efforts obtained many things for Rhode Island that a less earnest worker would have failed to obtain. His long experience makes him more valuable to the State now than ever. He is chairman of the State non-partisan committee and holds a very prominent position on either. His long service will make him more valuable to the State than any new man can possibly be, even if we leave politics entirely aside. But the most important fact is that in the re-election of Congressman Bull the people are to that extent showing their approval of President Roosevelt. They are voting to maintain him and by their vote showing that they approve of his policy and would put no stumbling blocks in the way of carrying out his plans of government during the last two years of his first administration. If you approve of President Roosevelt's policy you must vote for the re-election of Congressman Bull.

As to the governor and his associates on the Republican State ticket probably no one either Democrat or Republican, seriously believes that there is any doubt about their re-election, one and all. It is always safer to continue men of experience in office than it is to experiment with new and untried material. Gov. Kimball has shown himself to be a safe man. He has had long experience in affairs of state. The people have prospered under his administration as they have under the long line of his Republican predecessors. Therefore we would say to the conservative citizens: Let well enough alone, and on Tuesday cast your votes for the re-election of Gov. Kimball, Lieut. Gov. Shepley, Secretary of State Bennett, Attorney General Stearns and General Treasurer Read. They are well qualified both by nature and experience.

The two constitutional amendments are both in the line of progress. They have both been approved by both parties in former times, and the reasons for their adoption are just as strong now as ever. The dividing the city of Providence into assembly districts assures the minority party always a representation in the house of representatives and makes the representation more even throughout the State. Be sure and vote approve on both of these amendments.

We come now to city affairs. Here the Republicans present a good Assembly ticket worthy of support and one that every Republican can vote for. For mayor Mr. Garrettsen would seem to be the man most in accord with the views of the best of our citizens. He has served one term as mayor and performed his duties in an intelligent and conscientious manner. He is a liberal and progressive citizen, one who has done much for the city and deserves an election to the high office of mayor. His associates on the Republican ticket are all fit candidates for the offices to which they have been nominated, and we confidently look for their election. As far as the city council is concerned there is no contest worthy of the name except in the fourth ward. In the first, second and third wards the Republicans are practically unopposed, and in the fifth the Democrats have things their own way. The fourth ward seems to be the fighting ground for both parties.

The three appropriation measures before the taxpayers possess merits which should lead the careful taxpayer to vote yes or all of them. The need of a new school house has been many times shown in these columns. That road grows more important with each year's delay. Do not compel your children to wait longer for the conveniences of an education, but give them the room for health and labor at the earliest possible moment. By all means vote yes on this proposition.

Senator Dwyer stated in a speech at New Haven that he believes in supervision of trusts somewhat as the insurance superintendent and the railroad commission in New York supervise insurance companies and railroad companies respectively, and that the strong hand of the government should always be ready and able to prevent capital and labor from oppressing the people.

The year's production of gold will foot up in round figures to three hundred millions. Of this sum the United States has produced more than one quarter.

The Trusts.

Attorney General Knox has given a clear definition of trusts, their evils and remedy. He points out that the principal objectionable features of the trusts are overcapitalization, lack of publicity, discrimination in prices to destroy competition, inefficient personal responsibility of officers, the tendency to monopoly and the lack of appreciation on the part of their managers of their relations to the public for whose benefit the combines are allowed to exist. Overcapitalization, he said, was the principal evil of these, and the one from which most of the others emanate. Congress, in 1890, passed an act, commonly called the Sherman law, which was intended to deal with these evils, but the Supreme Court, in the case of the sugar trust, decided that as the monopoly in that combine was in sugar production or manufacture, and that the sale of sugar was only an incident thereto, the sugar trust was not prohibited by the law, which applied only to restraints of commerce.

Nevertheless, as the attorney general sets forth, the Sherman law has had a good effect, corrective as well as deterrent. Under that act the government has destroyed some monopolies, the Adyelson pipe combination among the number, the point in the latter case being brought out that the combine was a conspiracy among independent producers of pipe, to restrain its sales and distribution in the several states. In the early part of 1902 the government brought suits against many railroads to restrain them from granting rebates or reduced rates to favored shippers. Six suits in equity against roads were brought last March in the United States circuit court at Chicago, and eight were brought in Kansas City against other roads, temporary injunctions being obtained in each case restraining the roads from bestowing any special benefits to favored persons or combines. Suits were also brought against the beer trust and the merger of the Northern railroads, and while no absolute and decisive settlement has been reached in any of these cases the favoritism and the discrimination is believed to have been abolished.

Forty-two states hold elections next Tuesday. Three states, Maine, Vermont and Oregon, have already held Congress. In those forty-two members of Congress will be elected. In twenty-two governors and other State officials will be chosen and in eleven others State officers, judges of the supreme courts etc. are to be elected.

The terms of thirty United States senators expire March 4, 1903. Five have already been filled by the election of James B. McCreary, democrat, of Kentucky; Joseph B. Foraker, republican, of Ohio; Arthur P. Gorman, democrat, of Maryland; W. P. Dillingham, republican, of Vermont; and Samuel B. McEnery, democrat, of Mississippi. In the following states legislatures which select a senator are to be chosen: New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Washington and California. The legislatures of Oregon, Arkansas and Georgia, which also elect a senator, have already been chosen.

Chrysanthemums.

The approaching exhibition by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be the most important show of chrysanthemums ever held in Boston. It will take place at the Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts avenue, on November 6, 7, 8 and 9, and there will be music every afternoon and evening. Over a thousand dollars and several medals will be awarded to the successful competitors.

The proposition to expend \$50,000 for a new pavement for Broadway and Spring street is one that will undoubtedly be voted for by every driver of a carriage or motor vehicle and by every rider of a bicycle in the city of Newport. The condition of those two streets has long been a disgrace to the city, being, as they are, two of the most important thoroughfares in Newport. The pavement selected is highly recommended as giving the maximum wearing qualities combined with a smooth, soft pavement, having adequate holding surface for horses or vehicles. The only objection to this proposition is that it does not include Washington square.

Weather Bulletin.

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St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent November 3 to 7, warm wave 2 to 6, cool wave 5 to 9.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about November 5, cross west of Rockies by close of 9, great central valleys 10 to 12, eastern states 13.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about November 5, great central valleys 10, eastern states November 12. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about November 11, great central valleys 13, eastern states 15.

Temperature of the week ending November 10 will average above normal in the northwest, above in southwest, below normal on Pacific coast, above in Ohio valley, lake region and northeastern states and about in southeastern states. Rainfall will be above normal in southwest, about in southeast, below in northeast, above in northwest and below on Pacific slope.

Immediately following date of this bulletin high temperatures will prevail in northwest and southwest, while temperature will be moderate on Pacific slope, low in Ohio valley, about great lakes and in northeastern states, moderate in southeastern states.

Washington Matters.

State Campaigns are Attracting the Attention of Politicians in Washington—Antithetic Coal Strike Commission Holds its First Meeting—The American Mule as an Advance Agent—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1902. State and governmental affairs in Washington have given place this week to interest in the state campaigns, and every scrap of gossip reaching the national capital is eagerly seized and construed according to the political sympathies of the consumer. No serious anxiety as to the complexion of the next House is felt, although it is admitted that there is danger that in some states the democrats will cut down majorities unless the republicans "wake up" and come to the polls and vote. There is no dissatisfaction with the administration but a general belief in the prosperity that has been impossible to secure up to this time, and the only real danger to republican prospects lies in the indifference and ingratulation of men who if they voted at all would vote the republican ticket.

Chairman Hoback has so far refrained from making estimates on New York state, but a gentleman attached to the state department, concerning the state, will send to Washington a majority of twenty-five representatives, while if republican hopes thrive, the majority will be about thirty. Ohio, which is regarded as the next most important state, will show no republican leaning, say the forecasters, and it is hoped to gain two democratic districts. Tom Johnson is said to be making much noise but few votes, and his attacks upon some of the leaders of his own party are regarded as likely to estrangle many democrats. Although formerly professing allegiance to Mr. Bryan, he has practically repudiated him now and many democrats, it is claimed, will punish him at the polls.

Indiana is claimed by the republicans to be absolutely out of danger. The outlook which have been secured Senator Hanna has been almost unopposed and there is every indication of republican success. From the state of Washington comes the statement that even the democratic leaders privately concede the state to their opponents and that the campaign is merely feigning. These three representatives from Washington are elected "at large," and the state is never been divided, and all of them will be republicans. The chief interest in Washington, however, is in the complexion of the legislature which will elect a successor to Senator Turner, a democrat. That the next Senator will be a democrat is a foregone conclusion and ex-Senator Wilson and ex-Governor McGowan are regarded as leading candidates.

On Friday last, the members of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, as it will hereafter be officially known, met at the White House and, after receiving instructions from the President and settling today as the date of their first formal meeting, were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Roosevelt. They will first hear President Mitchell and the operators, or their representatives, in regard to the time and place meet conventions for them to make their recommendations to the Commission. On their recommendation the place and dates of future meetings will be determined. It is impossible to foretell how long the Commission will be engaged on its labors but there is a general impression that its work will be completed in not less than three months, and some set the time for completion much earlier. It is by no means probable that their report will be made to the President in time to permit him to embody their recommendations in his annual message and it is anticipated that he will make the report the basis for a special message at some subsequent date.

Representative F. H. Gillett of Massachusetts came to Washington one day last week to see the President and talk interestingly of the situation in his state. He said that the victory of Mr. Boss, in securing the nomination in the tenth district on a tariff reform platform, was of little significance and that there was little tariff revision sentiment in the state. Contrary to expectations, there was little heard of imperialism outside of a few districts and even in those it failed to touch any responsive chord among the voters. He said that the republicans now had eleven out of the thirteen districts in the state and they had great hopes of carrying one more. Up to a short time ago they believed they would be able to carry both the democratic districts, but the situation had undergone some change and the ninth district was now conceded to the democrats. He said the French reciprocity treaty was opposed by the people of his state and that the representatives of Massachusetts in Congress would feel compelled to work against its ratification because its provisions would prove seriously injurious to the state.

The latest reports from Nebraska are regarded as most interesting and encouraging. It is felt that the republicans will make practically a clean sweep, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Bryan, who is on the stump. It is confidently stated that Representative Burkitt will carry the first district by 3,500 majority, Mercer the second district by not less than a thousand, and McCarthy the third by not less than 600. Secretary Wilson left Washington recently on the invitation of Mr. Mercer and it is reported spoke at Omaha and other points with good effect. It has been the studious effort of the President to render every proper assistance within his power to the republican candidates throughout the country, and three members of the Cabinet will speak in New York.

According to a recent bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics, the American mule has proved an effective advance agent of American plows, and now there is a large and constantly increasing demand for American arm machinery of various descriptions from South Africa. The importation of farm machinery has increased from \$178,355 in 1901 to \$1,055,450 in 1902, and with the increasing prosperity of South African industries there is opened up a large field for the enterprising American manufacturer.

Daily and Personally Conducted Excursions to Pacific Coast.

Chicago & North-Western Ry., comfortable and convenient means of travel in Pullman sleeping cars with agreeable company, in charge of experienced conductors who accompany each party all the way to San Francisco, Los Angeles or Portland. Choice of routes. Finest scenery. Low rate tickets and only \$6.00 for double berth. Maps and information free on application to ticket agents or address J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 11-19w

QUARRELED OVER SPOILS

Margaret Shot Down a Companion and Left Him to Die in the Road—Portland, Me., Oct. 20.—William Thompson of Chelsea, Mass., known to the police as a "holo burglar," was shot, presumably by his fellow burglars, on the County road between Stroudwater and Westbrook yesterday. It is supposed the burglars, who had robbed O. L. Sherman's general store nearby, of whom Thompson was undoubtedly one, quarreled when it came to dividing the spoils and Thompson was shot. His companions ran away and he was left lying in the road. He crawled to the house of Remond Knight and was later taken to the Westbrook police station, where he died without revealing the names of those with him nor did he tell how he came to be wounded. He was badly intoxicated when found. Thompson said there were two men with him, but the police think there was another. It is believed some one of the trio must have been wounded. The men of whom the police are in search are said to have been seen with Thompson in Portland a day or two ago.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Fred M. Ellis, a manufacturing jeweler of Attleboro, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are placed at \$24,000.

Schooner William G. Wickham, which ran ashore recently at Beacom, N. I., has been abandoned by her crew and is fast breaking up.

As the result of a meeting at New Bedford, Mass., the organization of a co-operative coal company seems assured. Over 200 persons attended the meeting and subscriptions for 107 shares at \$3 were pledged.

Herman Hower, 10 years old, while playing about a wharf at Haverhill, Mass., fell into the Merrimack river and was drowned.

The National Horse Mall company's works at Vergennes, Vt., were destroyed by fire, with a loss to the company of \$75,000.

The body of Asa Jacquith, 50 years old, formerly a merchant of Nashua, N. H., was found floating in the Merrimack river at that city.

Frederick A. Newell has notified Franklin Post, No. 4, G. A. R. of Franklin, Mass., that he will give \$4000 for a soldiers' monument to be set up in some public place in town.

At Farmington, Conn., the chapel presented to the First church in that place in memory of Miss Sarah Porter by graduates of the Young Ladies school, so long conducted by her, was formally dedicated.

Marcellus M. Nye died at Barnstable, Mass., at an advanced age. He was one of 500 who fitted out the ship Edward Everett and sailed for the Pacific coast in 1855. He remained in California until 1859 and later sailed ships in the Atlantic trade.

In the superior court at Lowell, Mass., the jury in the case of Smith Bros. contractors, vs. the town of Stoughton, awarded a verdict of \$14,125.56 in favor of the plaintiffs.

The Harvard "Varsity" crew will have the benefit this fall of two weeks' coaching from Charles Courtney, the trainer of the Cornell crews. He will teach the Harvard men the rudiments of the stroke that has sent so many Cornell crews over the line.

The torpedo boat De Long was placed in commission at the Boston navy yard, Lieutenant Davis taking command. The ceremony was brief.

Robert Holmstrom, aged 50, was crushed to death in the store of H. & D. Daniel, clothiers, at Hartford, by being caught between a freight elevator and a fire.

A door, the police believe was of incendiary origin, destroyed the summer residence of William F. Miller of Boston at Swampscott, Mass. The loss is \$10,000.

While Frank Sherman and Thomas Barclay, Milltown, Me., schoolboys, were canoeing, the craft was overturned and Barclay was drowned.

The body of Harry P. Fall, head brakeman on a freight train, was found on the track at Somerville, Mass. The body was cut in two, but no one knows how the accident happened.

Fifteen band tubs took part in a green's muster and play at Haverhill, Mass. The General Taylor company of Everett took first prize, throwing a stream 156 feet, 3 1/4 inches.

Formal organization of the Bath (Me.) Trust company was made, with Albert H. Shaw as president. Merchants of the city are generally interested and the paid-in capital is \$100,000.

While lying asleep on a vacant lot in the rear of the city hospital relief station at Boston J. L. Casey of Wakefield, Mass., was run over by a cart loaded with paving stones and fatally injured.

The young Methodists of greater Boston are arranging for a congress of Epworth League workers and missionary rally to be held at Boston Nov. 19-20. Invitations are being sent to Epworth Leaguers in all the New England states.

Buildings belonging to the Consumers' Ice company at Millbury, Mass., were burned. The loss is estimated at \$4000.

Charles B. Stone, formerly high sheriff of Windsor county, Vt., died at White River Junction of heart disease, aged 80.

George L. Bart, one of the oldest residents of Dorchester (Boston), is dead. He had served in both branches of the legislature. He was born in Walpole, N. H. in 1829.

The body of an unknown man of middle age, apparently a laborer, was found in a brook a half mile north of North Chelmsford, Mass. It had evidently been in the water more than a fortnight. There was nothing that could assist in identification.

Hunters' Pates Chicago & North Western Ry. Reduced rates from Chicago to the hunting and fishing grounds of Wisconsin and Michigan. Tickets on sale from September 15 to November 15. Excellent train service. Sport best in many years. For descriptive booklet with game laws and full particulars apply to your nearest ticket agent or address J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 9-20-7w

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

John T. Keegan has sold to John J. and Minnie E. Jordan the estate bounded west 37 feet, on Thames street north 30 feet, east 13 feet, and north again 28 feet, on land of Jeremiah Sullivan; east, 22 feet, on land of Henry Gibbs; and south, 75 feet, on land of Daniel Garvey.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Thomas H. Tanner his unfurnished cottage at 6 Hope street, to Rev. George Whitefield Mead of the First Presbyterian Church of Newport.

A. O'D. Taylor has sublet for Ogden Cochran, Jr., of New York, the furnished cottage at 119 Olbia avenue to Miss Susan P. Peckham, of Brooklyn, for the winter season.

Andrew Madson has sold a lot of land, 40 by 100 feet, on the west side of Second street, to Charles A. James.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for the Henry H. Peckham estate, the lower half of the house 55 Third street, to A. W. Brown.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Clarence Voss of New York his unfurnished cottage at No. 48 Broadway to Lieutenant Commander E. H. Williams of the United States Navy.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Henry B. Balesman of the state of Washington a lot of land on the Old Polo Lot, on the new road bordering Mowat Park and being 120 feet front by 45 feet deep, 5100 square feet, to Joseph H. Parsonage.

Reports from the anthracite region state that the output of anthracite coal will soon reach normal proportions. The leading companies have now about 80 per cent. of their men employed and are taking others back as fast as they can find places for them.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and driving the bacteria from the system by building up the constitution and restoring nature in its work. This proprietary law is doing its work in its own power, and the other Catarrh Cures are only a waste of money. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Hall's Family Physician the best.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.
1902.
STANDARD TIME.
Nov. 1, 1902.
Sun. 11:00, Mon. 11:00, Tues. 11:00, Wed. 11:00, Thurs. 11:00, Fri. 11:00, Sat. 11:00.
First quarter, 28th day, 9h. 50m. evening.
Last quarter, 28th day, 9h. 50m. morning.
New Moon, 28th day, 9h. 50m. evening.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent, Newport, R. I., Office, 132 Bellevue Avenue.
Tracts of Land and Fine Sites For Sale on Easton's Point.

Advertisements, R. I.—The opposite "Clerk" brought stated that while in residence, the probability is that gradually Easton's Point will become equally covered with summer houses for the wealthy. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR's office in Newport for details.

Deaths.
In this city, 28th ult., Stephen F. Stocum, in his 84th year.
In this city, 28th ult., Charles S. Williams, aged 70 years.
In this city, 28th ult., at the residence of her parents, 11 Hammond street, Eva May, infant daughter of Edward and Mary McDaniel.
In this city, 28th ult., Alice, infant daughter of Robert and Mary Walsh, aged 2 months 16 days.
In this city, 28th ult., John Taylor.
In this city, 28th ult., John Whipple, aged 61 years.
In this city, 27th ult., Elizabeth Metcalf, daughter of Fletcher P. and Catharine C. Bowler, aged 1 year and 21 days.
In Portsmouth, 27 ult., Howard Archibald, son of William H. and Helen E. Thompson, aged 7 months.
In Providence, 28th, Miss Jane Humphreys, 28 1/2 years, Charlotte, wife of Caleb M. Andrews.
In Fall River, 28th ult., Maria E. widow of Frederick G. Canfield, in her 78th year.
In Fall River, 27th ult., Mary, widow of Edward West, in her 75th year.

C. H. Wrightington
Offers for Sale or for Rent a large FARM
—AT—
WARREN, R. I.

One hundred and ten acres in all and 70 acres more. On electric car line. There is a large house, barn and outbuildings.
Selling Price, \$3,500.
Will rent for \$250 per year.
Possession after November 15th, 1902.
Full particulars on application.
94 BROADWAY, Newport, R. I.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
W. D. Wood
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR INDIGESTION, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR COLIC, FOR PAIN IN THE LIVER, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR INDIGESTION, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR COLIC, FOR PAIN IN THE LIVER, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.



Toothsome Toast

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit excels bread as a toast because it is much drier to begin with. The shreds are not only laid loosely over each other, but contain thousands of tiny pores that give an enormous surface upon which the heat acts.

A pinch of lightest white flour bread rubbed between the thumb and finger, results in an indigestible, moist, doughy paste.

SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT

similarly treated results in small, dry, porous filaments, unchanged in form.

Butter each bite

of this crisp, delicious toast or serve with maple syrup, preserves, or a score of other delicacies.

Sold by all grocers. Sent for "The Vital Question" Co. Book (Free). Address THE NATURAL FOOD CO. Niagara Falls, N. Y.

It is not best that stretches the pulse that fluids—Riviera.

Light passes from the moon to the earth in 1 1/4 seconds.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO. THE WICKFORD ROUTE. In effect November 1, 1902.

Newport	10.00	1.15	4.30	4.45
Providence, R.I.	11.00	3.15	6.00	6.00
Boston, Mass.	1.15	4.00	7.00	11.00
New York	4.30	8.00	11.00	11.00
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave				
New York	4.00	4.15	4.30	4.45
Boston	11.00	10.00	1.00	1.00
Providence	11.15	11.15	2.15	2.15
Newport, Mass.	0.30	1.00	4.00	4.00
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.
Hingham Express due Hatterly River Station, New York, 1:00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6:00 a. m.; Baltimore, 9:20 a. m.; Washington, 10:30 a. m.
For Tickets and Drawing room chairs apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 60 Bellevue avenue.

A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport.

Carr's List.

Winslow Main, BY SARAH P. McIL GREENE.
The Red House, BY E. NESBIT.
Albion O'Brien, BY GOUNVERNEUR MORRIS.
Glimpses of China, BY EDWARD S. MORSE.
The Long Straight Road, BY GEORGE HORTON.
Hawthorne, BY WOODBERRY, in the American Men of Letter Series.
Bayard's Courier, BY R. K. BENSON.
The Lovely Tales of Jancy and Josey and Joe, BY GERTRUDE SMITH.

E. H. Brown
This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

EXAMINE OUR CAPE ANN
—AND—
Black Grain Boots!
ALSO
GRAIN LACE SHOES.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.
LODGE ROOMS
OR
SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE
MERCURY BUILDING, 182 and 184
HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well furnished for Lodge purposes with either two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.
OR
PENNYROYAL PILLS
For Biliousness and Only Genuine
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR INDIGESTION, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR COLIC, FOR PAIN IN THE LIVER, FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Sent for "The Vital Question" Co. Book (Free). Address THE NATURAL FOOD CO. Niagara Falls, N. Y.

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Sent for "The Vital Question" Co. Book (Free). Address THE NAT

SEE MINERS WORK

Arbitrators Spend an Interesting Day in Coal Fields

HAD A TRIP UNDERGROUND

And Showed Great Eagerness For Information—Discussion at a Breaker Over Number of Pounds Constituting a Ton of Coal Before Cleared

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 31.—The seven commissioners appointed by President Roosevelt to adjust the differences existing between the anthracite mine workers and their employers yesterday made a tour of the extreme upper coal field, and saw every step taken in the production of coal from the time it is blasted from the ground, hundreds of feet below the surface, up to the point where it is sent to market ready for the use of the consumer.

The arbitrators had an interesting day and returned to their hotel at 8:30 o'clock last night, grinning from coal dust and tired after eight hours of observation and investigation. The trip was quite a novelty to most of those in the commissioners' party, some of whom had never been in the hard coal regions.

The commissioners displayed the greatest interest in every feature of coal mining, and went about their work in a manner that was pleasing to both the mining superintendents and the representatives of the mine workers who accompanied the commissioners. The seven arbitrators had to endure many discomforts, make their way through wet places in the mines, almost crawl along some of the gangways in the workings, and pass through clouds of coal dust in the breakers. Notwithstanding this, their eagerness for information was not diminished and they expect to put in another hard day's work today in this vicinity.

It would be unfair to say that one commissioner displayed more interest than another, but it can be truly said that Bishop Spaulding asked more questions than any one of the others. He was usually in the center of a group of commissioners and asked many questions of those who are employed in and about the mines.

The start from this city was made at 10 o'clock. A special train of two Pullman cars and a day coach, which was chartered at the expense of the commissioners, carried the party.

The rear car was used for observation purposes by the commissioners. In the car was a large map showing the coal beds from Scranton up to the northern edge of the field at Forest City. The commissioners studied it carefully and its many features were explained to them by Commissioner Watkins, who is an expert in coal mining and who was formerly an independent coal operator. The arbitrators also carefully noted the many mining villages passed by the train. At each of the stations a small group of persons was gathered who curiously watched the special train run slowly by.

All the commissioners were good listeners but poor talkers when it came down to getting an expression from them of any feature of the mining business. By their actions it is certain they have agreed not to say one word of what they think of any question that will come before them.

The arbitrators had an interesting time at the Coal Break breaker at Carbondale. They went to the top of the great building and inspected all the machinery down to the ground. They were much interested in the men and boys who are employed in picking slate and "boney" from the coal. From the breaker the commissioners were escorted to the chute where the coal, fresh out of the mine, is sent to the breaker by means of a "conveyor," an endless chain arrangement of scrapers.

It is here where one of the principal bones of contention between the employe and employer is found. The miners maintain they are often unjustly docked by the docking bosses for the amount of slate, boney or other refuse found in the coal. The commissioners watched the work of the boss closely and saw him dock several miners because, in his judgment, there was too much foreign matter in the car of coal.

A few feet away is the place where cars of coal are weighed. After the arbitrators had watched the weighing of coal for a while, Mr. Clark inquired how many pounds constituted a ton at this colliery. Superintendent Bryden of the Ontario and Western thought it was about 2800 pounds, but District President Nicholls said it was a little over 3100 pounds. Mr. Nicholls said that granting that 2800 was correct, these figures are too high. He said when the companies fixed 2800 pounds to constitute a ton so as to get out of it 2000 pounds of pure coal, the operators did not sell pea coal in the market. Now they have a market for pea coal and about three other sizes below it, and the miners' ton of 2800 pounds has not been decreased.

While the discussion was on the colliery whistle blew the signal for quitting, and then Judge Gray said: "It is 5 o'clock and I guess we will have to stop work." This interruption broke up what might have grown into a heated discussion as to how many pounds should constitute a ton at the mouth of the mines before the coal is cleaned.

Two Men Drowned
Hampden, Mass., Oct. 27.—An overturned boat caused a double drowning in Lewis bay yesterday, the victims being Martin Lanna of this town and Cornelius Harrington of Boston, both railroad men. Thomas L. Hallett endeavored to aid his companions but finding his strength leaving him he swam ashore. He was exhausted on reaching a safe place.

REASONS WHY
THE ELECTORS OF RHODE ISLAND SHOULD SUPPORT THE
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES AND THE PENDING
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

REPUBLICAN RULE HAS BEEN WISE AND ECONOMICAL.

During the last thirteen years, under its administration, over \$3,200,000 have been expended for permanent public improvements besides providing for the current expenses of the State government and the state institutions. This has been done without raising the rate of taxation and without borrowing money. Besides erecting a large number of buildings for educational, charitable, military and penal purposes, \$497,000 have been expended in extinguishing the Civil war debt, \$233,000 in consequence of the war with Spain and \$400,000 towards the new State House; all out of the regular appropriations.

REPUBLICAN POLICY HAS SECURED CONSTANTLY INCREASING
PUBLIC REVENUE FROM STREET RAILWAY FRANCHISES.

Republican legislatures have enacted laws requiring corporations exercising such franchises to pay fixed percentages of their earnings to the state and to the towns and cities in which they are located. In 1901 the sum thus obtained was \$112,000, a larger sum per mile of road operated than is received by any other state. This revenue will continually grow larger in proportion as the business of these corporations increases.

TRANSFER TICKETS HAVE ALSO BEEN SECURED AGAINST UNITED
DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION.

Thus the Republican party is entitled to the double credit of making the street railways pay large taxes and give free transfer tickets.

THE POLICE COMMISSION LAWS HAVE BEEN VINDICATED.

This is shown by the maintenance of law and order in Providence during the recent railway strike, under the administration of a Police Commission, while mob violence prevailed in Pawtucket under Democratic local rule. Democrats should remember that Police Commissions under State rather than city control were originated by their party many years ago to better conditions in Baltimore and St. Louis.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MINDFUL OF THE INTERESTS OF LABOR

The Ten Hour Law, the Factory Inspection Law, the Weekly Payment Law, the law limiting the hours of labor of street railway employes, the Fifty-eight Hour Law, the Union Label Law, and other kindred legislation have been given to the people by Republican legislatures.

GOVERNOR KIMBALL'S ADMINISTRATION,

and that of his colleagues on the State ticket commend them ALL FOR RE-ELECTION. Governor Kimball's conduct of affairs has been able, prudent and businesslike, and his colleagues on the state ticket are equally deserving of re-election. Their efficiency is recognized beyond the ranks of their own party.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

should be re-elected to show the country that Rhode Island is still in the Republican column. Their consistent and patriotic action upon all national questions and their watchful care of the interests of Rhode Island commend them to the electors for re-election.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS KEPT THE CONSTITUTION UP-TO-
DATE BY FREQUENT SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENTS.

The abolition of the property qualification for naturalized citizens, the plurality system of elections, the abolition of the two-capital system and of the May session are cases in point. They are in line with the latest political reforms in other States, and are for the benefit of the whole people without distinction of party. This method of changing the constitution is declared by the supreme court to be the only lawful way in which such changes can be made, and Democratic attempts to call constitutional conventions in any other way than is authorized by the constitution itself are dangerous and revolutionary.

TWO AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE AT THIS ELECTION

ARTICLE XII relieves the Governor and Secretary of State respectively of the duties of presiding over and keeping the records of the Senate, and makes the Lieutenant-Governor the presiding officer in the latter. Its adoption will place Rhode Island in line with the other States, in none of which is the Governor required to preside over a legislative body.

ARTICLE XIII secures to the minority party in the city of Providence representation in the General Assembly by the election of Representatives by wards in the same manner as aldermen and councilmen are now elected. This amendment is in line with minority representation and home rule, desiderata which the Democrats have always claimed to favor. About fifty years ago the Democratic party was solidly in favor of this method of electing assemblymen in Providence, and the famous Dorr constitution contained provisions similar to this amendment. Democratic opposition to it at this time is contrary to Democratic precedent and is insincere.

VOTERS SHOULD SEE THAT THEIR CROSS IS PLACED AS HERE
INDICATED.

ARTICLE XII.	
APPROVE	X
REJECT	
ARTICLE XIII.	
APPROVE	X
REJECT	

Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 4th.
Go to the Polls Early and Vote for All the Republican Candidates and "Approve" on the Amendments.
See that your Friends and Neighbors do the same.

REBELS TO YIELD

Propose Peace With the Colombian Government

WAR PRACTICALLY ENDED

Surrender of Uribe-Uribe, One of the
Bravest Men of the Liberal Party,
Discouraged Other Revolutionary
Leaders—Further Fighting Unlikely

Panama, Oct. 31.—There is reason to believe that the Colombian revolution will now end with little, if any, further bloodshed.

Information from a reliable source has been received here that General Vargas-Santos, the military director of the revolutionists, has been negotiating a treaty of peace in Costa Rica with a representative of the Colombian government. Last week General Vargas-Santos sent a cable message to Governor Salazar, asking leave to come here to confer with the governor personally. Yesterday General Vargas-Santos repeated this request and Governor Salazar replied by cable, telling him to come. Much is expected from the approaching conference between these two men.

It is also a fact that last Tuesday the revolutionary general, Herrera, sent a communication to Governor Salazar inviting him to a conference with the governor of Panama and saying that from it he believed peace would result. This message was answered by Governor Salazar yesterday. He said he was ready to meet General Herrera. General Herrera's desire for a peace conference is undoubtedly a result of

the recent surrender at Rio Frio of General Uribe-Uribe, who was one of the most active of the revolutionary leaders. He is considered to be one of the bravest men in the Liberal party and his surrender was a severe loss to the rebels.

On the Isthmus there is now much hope that internal peace will soon be an accomplished fact.

Revolutionists Surrender
Panama, Oct. 29.—The revolutionary general, Uribe-Uribe, with 10 cannon, 2500 rifles and 300,000 rounds of ammunition, has surrendered to General Marjarras at Rio Frio, near Santa Maria.

Real Tragedy on the Stage

Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., Oct. 27.—John Volkman was accidentally shot and killed Saturday night on the stage of Thespian hall by Charles Melnet of a travelling medicine company. One of the star features of the show was Melnet's feat of shooting an apple from the head of some person, and Volkman volunteered to allow the apple to be placed on his head. Volkman was shot in the forehead and died within an hour. Melnet is held on a charge of manslaughter.

Maine Looms a Leading Citizen

Portland, Me., Oct. 27.—Josiah H. Drummond, A. M., LL. D., whose prominence in Masonic work was known throughout the United States, and whose eminence as a jurist, politician, mathematician and genealogist was almost as well established, died suddenly while walking along Congress street Saturday. He was born at Winslow, Me., in 1827. He served in both branches of the legislature.

General Vaccination Ordered

Marlboro, Mass., Oct. 29.—The board of health has ordered a general vaccination in this city, and circulars to that effect have been sent to all the manufacturers. A case of smallpox was found here yesterday.

Car Crashed Into Buggy

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 30.—James O'Neil and Michael Murphy were driving about a mile outside of Lowell last night when an electric car crashed into the rear of their buggy. The horse was killed and the buggy smashed into kindling wood. O'Neil is suffering from a fractured skull and hemorrhage of the brain. Murphy escaped with slight injuries.

Shot Brother's Eye Out

Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 31.—Frederick Wholley, 13 years old, was accidentally shot last night by his brother, Lawrence, who is 11 years old. Lawrence was playing with a 22-calibre rifle, when it was discharged, and the bullet struck Frederick in the eye, tore it out and severed a number of small arteries. The boy is in a dangerous condition.

Little Fellow Was Drowned

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 31.—The body of Homer Van Vleet, 5 years old, who has been missing since Wednesday, and whom it was thought had been kidnapped, was found in the harbor yesterday by a fisherman. A fish line was wound around the boy's hand, and it is supposed that he fell from a wharf while fishing and was drowned.

Mistaken For a Deer

Augusta, Me., Oct. 31.—George H. Harvey was out hunting for deer in the vicinity of this city yesterday, in company with his uncle, John W. Harvey, and William S. Butler, a neighbor. They became separated in the swamps and later Harvey was shot by Butler, being mistaken for a deer. Harvey is in a critical condition.

No Trace of Dynamiter

Clinton, Mass., Oct. 30.—State Fire Marshal Shaw held an inquest yesterday on the explosion which partially wrecked the Berlin Hotel on Oct. 12. A dozen witnesses were heard, but not sufficient evidence was found to warrant the arrest of any suspected party. The state officials will not pursue their investigations farther.

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Tickets and Drafts on the Old Country For Sale.

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For Rent.

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THE FRUIT OF THE ROSEBUSH

...By Howard Fielding

Copyright, 1904, by Charles W. Bode

There reclined in a seat of the smoking car a young man in a soft and dusty gray suit and a white "sweater" stained with machine oil. His head was in a corner, and his eyes were over one eye. The conductor, coming through the train for fares, gently shook this passenger, thereby tilting his head forward so that he stared loudly. A spasmodic movement of the young man's hand revealed a ticket there, which proved upon inspection to be satisfactory.

In the next seat rearward were two men who glanced at the conductor and nodded familiarly. The elder of them had high shoulders, rather too heavy for the rest of his figure; a long face and a prominent nose, slightly reddened at the end. He also had a fat hand, which was always ponderously busy when he talked.

"You don't show up with the money. Do you understand?" said he.

The person thus addressed was a thin man with a nose like an ax. He carried his high hat on his knees and caressed it with his nervous hands.

"I had made up my mind that I couldn't spare the money," said he. "I had intended to let Uncle Amos know today that he must not depend upon me."

"Next week will do just as well," was the rejoinder. "I mean what I say, Baring."

"It will put Uncle Amos in a hole," said Baring. "He won't be able to turn himself. You'll foreclose your mortgage, and in the end you'll have the farm."

"Is Amos Lawrence worth more to you than I am?" said the other. "That's all you've got to consider. Can you get anything politically without me?"

"Frankly, Mr. Beckley," said Baring, "I don't believe I can nor any other man in this district."

"Lawrence came out against me last fall," said Beckley. "He found fault with my man."

Baring smiled grimly. Then he assumed suddenly the professional manner of the lawyer.

"You want me to let him think he's going to get that loan of me until it's too late for him to raise the money anywhere?" he said in a short, crisp tone scarcely above a whisper.

"Very well. It's dirty work, but I'll do it."

"I thought so," said Beckley. And the fat hand came to rest upon his knee.

Uncle Amos Lawrence sat on the well curb filling his pipe after supper when a young man in a dusty gray suit approached him across the grass.

"Good evening," said he, halting with one foot on the edge of the platform around the well. "I wonder if you could spare me a drink of water?"

"Our well's sixty-five feet deep, and it's nearly full," said the farmer. "How much do you hold?"

"I'm dug out pretty thin," answered the young man, "and I haven't had dinner yet."

"No dinner yet?" echoed Uncle Amos, with evident concern. "Nothin' seuce breakfast? Dear me! Been footin' it far?"

"Not a great way," was the reply. "My machine broke down."

"Oh, you're a bicycle rider," said Uncle Amos, "off on a tower. Vacation, I suppose?" The young man nodded.

"Well," said the farmer, "go into the house, an' mother'll give you a bite to eat."

"I don't think the dishes are cleared away yet. Here, Dolly," he continued, addressing a pretty girl of eight or nine years who came running with matches for her father. "Ask your mother if she's got any supper left. You go right along with her, Mr. Beckley."

"Norton," said the young man. "Frank Norton is my name. But, as to the supper, I intended to eat at the house."

"You don't believe Beckley'll press me?" said the farmer, with almost palpitating eagerness of enunciation. "You're a darn liar, an' in my opinion you've never been anything else from first to last of this business."

He picked up his hat from the floor and stalked out of the office.

The worst part of trouble is taking it home, especially when one has decided that it would better not be mentioned. When Uncle Amos was met by Dolly at the gate that afternoon as usual, he could not lift her up in his arms as he had always done before because of the weight of the heart in his breast that had weighed him. Mrs. Lawrence, looking out from the porch, knew that something was wrong before her husband had taken three steps in the yard, and, though she was not aware that he had seen Baring that day, she guessed the cause; but, being the right kind of a wife, she did not speak of it.

"Anything in the mail?" she asked.

"I forgot to look into the office," said Uncle Amos. "I'll go down tomorrow mornin'. But there won't be nothin'."

A bronzed and handsome young man in uniform of the best, yet not too fine, gave cheerful greeting to a blue uniformed boy who opened the door for him.

"There's somebody waiting for you, sir," said the boy, hesitating by a wave of his hand the reception room, which was at the right of the private office.

"He said it was a personal matter. He was here before we opened up, in the hall outside. His name's Lawrence."

"Thunder!" said the young man, and for a moment he looked like one who can't quite face the situation. Then he shook himself together and walked into the reception room, where Uncle Amos Lawrence had been pacing up and down for an hour. He turned hastily, yet still, hearing footsteps. Norton, entering the room, flung out both hands as one who wards off an attack.

"Now, don't say a word!" he cried. "You got my letter? All right. It's a trifle. You see, I couldn't let any such deal as that go through; I really couldn't. I heard Beckley and Baring talking in the train; made 'em think I was asleep. Then I asked a few questions when I got to your village. Finding that you were all right, a square man and a good man every way, I went up to your place to put you on your guard. Then I saw the little girl and the roses. Well, you understand. I made up my mind to fix the thing myself. But I couldn't quite bring myself to say so. I'm bashful, that's what's the trouble with me. I can't talk worth a cent. On a matter like that I'd rather write and send a check."

From the deep swirl of Uncle Amos' thoughts and emotions one trivial matter found its way to the surface.

"I thought you said you were an engineer," he gasped.

"So I am," replied Norton. "I can run anything that has wheels, except my own head sometimes. I'd been running an engine up through your region—an automobile, you know. When I said 'a machine,' you thought I meant a bicycle, and I didn't take the trouble to correct you because automobiles mean money, and I wasn't quite decided about mentioning the fact that I had any. It broke down, and I couldn't fix it up without the proper tools, so I sent it home by rail and took a train the other way myself. And that's the whole story. How's Dolly and the roses?"

Uncle Amos weakly tumbled in a pocket, producing at last and with great care an object wrapped in white tissue paper.

"This is the last of 'em," he said. "She sent it to you. But about that money—"

Norton, with the rose in his left hand, laid his right upon Uncle Amos' shoulder.

"Give me your I. O. U.," he said. "When you're perfectly easy in your pocket and the sun won't bother you, let me know. This is a good loan; it doesn't worry me. So that's all settled. And now, if you'll make yourself comfortable while I get a few little matters off my mind, we'll go out and have a look at the town. And—er—there's one more thing before we quit the subject. It may be in the future that you'll find yourself pressed. Your friend Beckley may try to turn another trick, or perhaps it may be some need that you can't quite meet, like sending Dolly to a first rate school or—er—anything else that she's set her heart on. In that case let me know. It may seem a lot of money to you and mighty little to me."

The Way Tommy Understood.

So play School Teacher—"And when I think of Samson's hair he became mild as a lamb, and there was no fight in him. Dayton understood that, Tommy."

Tommy—"Well, I know it makes yer feel awful 'shamed of yerself when yer mother cuts yer hair."

let in the village. However, if you'll let me buy my supper here—"

"Two-cent cost you nothin'," said Uncle Amos. "Glad to get the stuff out of you. Dolly'll take you in."

Dolly eyed the stranger shyly, but returning the glance with admiration of the pretty child, upon whose face and tangle of bright hair the last ray from the west struck for an instant warmly. The young man extended his hand, and Dolly, after brief hesitation, laid her own in it and led him toward the house.

"This is a pretty country," said he. "Don't you think so?"

"Oh, yes," she said. "This is fine, specially in summer, of course. See my roses there? They're almost gone, but I had a lot. Mother and I planted the bushes when we first came here. I'm always going to have them."

"Always going to have them?" repeated the young man.

"Of course I'll go away by and by to school," said Dolly. "Father has promised me. But that won't be yet awhile. It's a good many years."

"The years pass," said the young man. "I hope they'll be good years, all of them, for you and the roses."

So they went into the house together, and when Norton came out again, half an hour later, Uncle Amos from his seat by the well observed with pleasure that the guest of the evening was loosening the buckle of his belt.

Norton lighted a cigar and stood erect, alert, receptive.

"This looks like a fine bit of land," said he, looking across the fields, well-lit by the moonlight.

"Middle good," replied Uncle Amos, "an' a mighty sight better than it was when I took hold of it. I've worked, but I guess you wouldn't understand that. Your trade will be something in the mechanical line, I should judge—engineer or the like of that?"

"Yes," said Norton, "I'm an engineer. But we were speaking of the farm."

He glanced toward the house, where, in the lighted doorway, the motherly form of Mrs. Lawrence appeared with Dolly beside her. The little girl advanced timidly along the path toward the well. She paused at six paces distance and seemed to hesitate.

"Well, little one?" queried Uncle Amos.

"Mother told me I could come out to say good night," she said.

"Come along, then," said her father, extending his arms.

But the child did not move, except to raise one hand to her round little throat as if her collar had been too tight. Then suddenly she cried, "Good night, Mr. Norton!" and fled into the house so fast that it seemed the young man's answering "good night" could hardly overtake her.

"You were goin' to say somethin' about the farm," said Uncle Amos after an interval of silence.

"The farm is all right," replied Norton slowly. "It is surely all right. But I must be going to the village. Country hotels close early."

"You ain't goin' to no hotel this night," said Uncle Amos. "We can put you up without a bit of trouble."

The young man held his chin in his hand for a matter of ten seconds.

"It is very kind of you," he said. "I will be glad to stay."

"This is wholly unexpected, Mr. Lawrence," said Lawyer Baring. "I had no reason to doubt my ability to take up this mortgage for you and fix things all right, but there have been demands upon me that I could not foresee. I'm afraid you'll have to look elsewhere."

Uncle Amos' hat fell to the floor.

"This is sort of sudden," he said in a husky voice. "Couldn't you let me know sooner? I ain't scarcely got time to do nothin'."

"I thought up to the last minute that I should be able to spare the money," answered Baring. "I should have gone to see you today if you hadn't come to me. Let's see. When is the—the crack of doom?"

"Thursday," said Uncle Amos. "An' it's Tuesday now. I was countin' on you."

"Sorry, dreadfully, dreadfully sorry," said Baring. "But it can't be helped. You can get the money elsewhere."

"I be'n lookin' round," responded Uncle Amos, "an' the prospect's bad. Yes, sir, it is. The story's gone forth that Joe Beckley's made up his mind to ruin me. Everybody's afraid."

"Nonsense," said the lawyer. "I don't believe Beckley will press you."

Uncle Amos looked at him steadily.

Only Luxuries.

Plunkit—How are you getting along being fat?

Two-mention—Poorly. The necessities of life are a lot of things that we can't afford to live on anythin' but luxuries these days.—New York News.

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Solving the Problem.

George—Woman are still pushing their way into the industries.

Jack—That's so. I have just been discovered to make way for a woman.

You love? Well, well. What are you going to do now?

I am trying to marry the woman.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY

RESTORING OLD CONGRESS HALL

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Sept. 23.—Daily the sound of the hammer is heard in old Congress hall, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. Bravely masons and skillful carpenters are hard at work effecting changes which when completed will restore to the venerable building its pristine appearance. Next to Independence hall, Congress hall stands foremost among the quaint buildings of Independence square, and it is fitting that the American of today should have opportunity to view the building as it looked in the days when his forebears wrought within its walls for the maintenance of the national honor and the national prosperity.

The work of restoration is proceeding apace under the supervision of the city officials and advisory committee of historians, antiquarians and architects. At the present rate of progress it should not be long before the hall assumes the appearance it possessed at the beginning of the last century. The plan provides for the removal of the walls of the county offices, the restoration of the spectators' gallery over the Chestnut street entrance to the house of representatives, the replacement of the railing that excluded visitors from the floor of the house and the restoration of the old fashioned fireplaces, mantels, etc. The hall of the house of representatives occupied the entire floor of the first story in the days when Philadelphia was the seat of the federal government. The second floor was used by the senate, the vice president and other federal officials. These floors will reassume their original aspect before the work is completed.

The history of old Congress hall is interesting to all Americans. It was originally designed for a county building and was completed in 1793. That year the assembly of Pennsylvania offered to congress the use of any or all the state buildings in Philadelphia, including the new county building, should it be decided to make Philadelphia the national capital. The offer was not accepted until 1790 owing to a strenuous contention in congress regarding the merits of several cities which put in claims for the honor of becoming the seat of government.

Philadelphia was finally selected, and the third session of the first congress began in Congress hall Dec. 8, 1790. Insignificant as the building is compared with the present colossal structure in Washington, it was ample for the requirements of the time. Vice President John Adams in 1793 referred to it as a "conspicuous" edifice, but it was soon necessary to lighten it in order to accommodate the growing senate and house. The last session of congress in the old building began Dec. 2, 1799, and in July of the following year the federal government was removed to Washington, a single packet

sloop sufficing to bear from Philadelphia the whole supply of furniture for all departments and government archives.

The interior of Congress hall was now changed to conform with its original purposes as a county building, and the county and judicial business was then transacted there. At one time legislation was proposed to remove the structure and sell the ground on which it stood, and an act tending this way was actually passed in 1870; but, fortunately for the historical traditions connected with the spot, it was later repealed.

It was in old Congress hall that George Washington bade farewell to public life on the inauguration of John Adams as president, and the occasion was the cause of a great demonstration by the people of their love and respect for the first president of their country. In Congress hall many other notable events were recorded while the national assembly held its meetings there. Among these were:

The admission into the Union of Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, the establishment of the United States mint, the construction of six warships, which were the beginning of the federal navy; the permanent establishment of the postoffice department, the suppression of the whisky insurrection in western Pennsylvania, the treaty with Spain opening the Mississippi and the ratification of the Jay treaty.

In 1821 the old hall was the scene of a fire, the northern portion of its roof and the cupola being destroyed. Otherwise its more recent history as a building has been uneventful, the official routine of the county and judicial business being transacted with the monotony common to such affairs.

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Literary Notes.

The Century.

In the November number, *The Century* marks its new year and volume by the introduction of a new type and a lighter looking page. It has a cover in colors by Alanson and adds to the range and interest of its experiments in color printing seven pictures by Maxfield Parrish originally made in color for the series on "The Great Southwest," and which have already appeared in black and white. Apart from Mr. Parrish's artistic work, these pictures challenge attention as examples of what can be done with modern methods of color printing. They appear as frontispieces.

The article of greatest current interest is probably the first of the *Century's* articles on the trials, "The So-Called Beef Trust," being treated by George Buchanan Pike. The aim of this series is neither to attack nor to defend the trusts, but to make accurate reports of the workings of "The Great Business Combination of Today." Mr. Pike views his subject from many points of view—the packers, the wholesalers, the retailers and the consumer's—and thus furnishes material for both sides of the current controversy regarding the beef trade.

Two serial stories begin in this number: "The Yellow Van," by Richard Whiting, author of that striking story, "No. 5 John Street," which is to be the long serial of the year and has for its subject the contrasts of life in rural England between the village people and the land owners; and "A Forsaken Temple," by Anne Douglas Sedgwick, author of "The Rescue," a story in two parts, which treats of the absorbing love of one woman for another and its effect upon the marital happiness of the latter. The illustrations are by Charlotte Harding. The concluding part of Mary Adams' "Confession of a Wife," eagerly awaited by many readers, is also given, and several short stories: a highly novel tale, "The Swartz Diamond," by E. W. Thompson; "The Echo Hunt," by David Gray, author of "Gale," and "Journal of a Millionaire," by George Hillard.

"The Prologue of the American Revolution" is the title given to a group of papers by Professor Justin H. Smith, of Dartmouth, dealing freshly with an unbacked and heroic theme—the Canadian campaigns of Montgomery and Benedict Arnold. The first paper describes Montgomery's expedition and is fully illustrated.

The life of the metropolis, so often the subject of articles in *The Century*, is reflected in Edwin Blackman's paper on "The New York Police Court," picturesquely and forcibly illustrated by Blumenschein, the rising young illustrator.

Giuseppe Salvatore, who is said to have succeeded his father as the first tragic actor of Italy, is the subject of a sketch by W. A. Lewis, with pictures in character.

"The Grand Canon of the Colorado" is described by John Muir, with much about the wonderful color of the canon, which is illustrated in one of Mr. Parrish's frontispieces.

The November McClure's.

The November McClure's, which appears with a permanent addition of sixteen pages of reading matter, is a striking and memorable number. Undoubtedly the most important magazine article of the month is the first installment of Ida M. Bartlett's long announced "History of the Standard Oil Company," which it is said to water will be the most widely-read serial of the year. In the "Birth of an Industry," Miss Bartlett outlines what has been accomplished in the oil regions before the Standard Oil was born.

There is a story that finds its parallel only in the history of the discovery of gold in California. It is better reading than a novel. Following Miss Bartlett comes a tale by Conny Doyle, seductively baited with the title "The Leather Tunnel," and with gorgeous illustrations by A. Castaigne. And the story is a tip-top one. Mr. George W. Smalley's reminiscences always make delightful reading. This time he writes of literary persons, their habits of work and talk as he has known them. His sketches range all the way from Browning and Arnold to Anthony Hope and the authoress of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." There are two finely sympathetic tributes to the late George Douglas Brown. The writers, Robert Barr and G. Whitley, were among the few men who knew the author of "The House with the Green Shutters" intimately. Two thoughtful discussions of pressing national questions are Professor J. W. Jenks' "Two Philippine Problems," written immediately after the author's return from the far East.

There is no need for picking and choosing among the stories; every one is first class. There is a fine department story, "A Change of Profession," by Harvey J. O'Higgins, that is as good as a free, an emigrant story, "The Promised Land," by Lewis E. Macbrayne; a story by Miss Daskam about a trained nurse, "In the Valley of the Shadow," one by Hamilton Garland about Sitting Bull, "The Advocate's First Plea," by George Barr McCutcheon; and a dainty little idyll of the meadow, "Oxford, Horsemen," by Clara G. Byrnes; Henry Wallace Phillips' "Ballad of Thompson's Shack" is the first attempt by the author of "Red Sanders" at verse, and is a real ballad. North Tarkington concludes his "Two Vagabonds."

Country Life in America.

Country Life in America for November is a beautiful magazine, full of suggestions about the best things to do out-of-doors during the month. The leading article is concerned with "a walking tour" in the country, which offers one of the most attractive autumn outings; a person can learn to cover twenty miles a day and soon enjoy a great many things. "The Ubiquitous Quail" is a trenchant article on our little game bird and in and out of "season," with something about the ways of bird-dogs, illustrated with many remarkable photographs of dogs in hunting game. Other important articles, with large illustrations, have to do with "Wild Game Gardens" and the home-life that centered about them before the days of great "chests," "staircases," as treated in "The Making of a Country Home" series, showing the opportunities and problems of the most fascinating features of house building; and "The Hummel Estate

at Wellesley," a lake-side home famous for its Italian garden and landscape architecture, the story of which is perhaps best told by the profession of expert pictures that characteristically illustrate the most features of this unique magazine. The practical gardening department this month has usually to do with details about growing "cucumbers" of the sort adapted to the house window-garden; while the "Calendar" of the out-door occupations, sports and nature study particularly reads of things in the November woods and fields—of big game in the north woods, of quail, grouse and waterfowl, as well as the many small birds and flowers, like the fringed gentian, that linger into November. One may well grow enthusiastic over W. B. Thoburn's story of a night in the woods after the way raccoon. No issue of this large magazine has been more redolent of the spirit of changing seasons than this beautiful Thanksgiving number.

The Atlantic.

President William DeWitt Hyde, of Bowdoin College, opens the November Atlantic with an impressive discussion of "The New Ethics—the moral law and safeguards of our race, the spirit of which all laws are but the symbolic impression." The Atlantic contains other valuable sociologic and economic essays, notably "A Quarter Century of Labor Strikes," the first of an interesting and timely series of papers on trades-unions, by Ambrose P. Winston; a labor paper entitled "The Australasian Current for Coal Wars," by H. D. Lloyd; "The End of an Economic Cycle," a thoughtful treatise on current conditions, by Frederic C. Howe; an instructive paper on "The Care of the Eyes," by Dr. A. B. Norton; and a study of Modern Artistic Handicraft, by Prof. Charles H. Moore. Samuel F. Batchelder contributes "Old Time at the Law School," a lively account of the Harvard Law School "Sixty years since," and of some of the famous men of those days who have since become historical. The Book in the Trenchment, by Elizabeth McCracken, author of "The Play and the Gallery," is complementary to that much-quoted Atlantic Paper, and equally interesting. Other brilliant essays and sketches are Benjamin Ide Wheeler's "Things Human"; William Everett's "A Possible Glimpse of Dr. Johnson"; Mary Austin's "Juniata, A Day in the Town"; and the last of Mrs. Pennell's appealing accounts of My Country Books. In fiction, the number contains George S. Wasson's "Evenings at Simeon's Store"; Mary Tracy Earle's "To-morrow's Child"; and Laura Spencer Porter's "Sally." Reviews comprise Books New and Old, a paper upon Shakespeare and Voltaire, and some comments upon "The Literature of the Early Georgian Era." Poetry is furnished by Hilday Alexander, Arthur Ketchum, and John James Platt. The Contributors' Club completes a brilliant number.

St. Nicholas.

The November St. Nicholas must appeal especially to the boys. It contains a properly illustrated article on "A Trip Through the New York Navy Yard," by Joseph Henry Adams. "In the Night Crew," Henry Payson Dowd presents a railroad story of thrilling interest. A young lad is called in unexpectedly to perform the duties of a brakeman on a night freight, and goes through all those little adventures in which every boy has pictured himself over and over again. "Baby Elton," the Quarter-Back," by Leslie W. Quirk, is a timely story of college and football, in which one of the players is suddenly afflicted with a sprained ankle "accidentally on purpose" in the middle of a game in order that "Baby Elton" may have a chance to show his prowess. How well he acquires himself is the interesting part of the story.

In England a man's wife is in reality his partner, and whether or not the two are in harmony with each other in affection, in all material things they recognize that their fortunes are irrevocably bound together, says a writer in *Atlantic's* Magazine; that the interests of both are quite identical, and that each has just as strong a motive for making things go well as has the other, since they share equally the labor and the reward of labor. They may have their private disagreements, but they front the world together. The wife takes the keenest interest in the most minute details of everything that affects her husband's welfare. She knows his income to a penny. She manages her household as a chancery of the exchequer manages the nation's outlay, so that the annual budget shall not only avoid a deficit and shall accurately balance, but so that it shall show a surplus. She will practice a rigid economy, if necessary, and in doing so she will feel that she is merely carrying out her share of the marriage contract. It is her part to help him save; it is her part to help him save it. She plans nothing for herself apart from him; she cannot think of him as in anything apart from her. If he is in political life, she enters into his ambitions with intelligence and zeal. She will write his letters for him and entertain his constituents; she will study the blue books and teach herself to understand the public questions with which he has to deal, so that she may discuss them with him and follow his career intelligently. She belongs to him, in fact, as he belongs to her. There is not much display of sentiment in an English household after the first year of married life has ended; but there is the bond of common interest which grows stronger every day and every year, and which gives to man and wife a unity of purpose and of feeling that will beyond comparison outlast the cobweb tissues of emotionalism.

A Shelf for the Elect.

If you have already grouped your books according to your liking for them, it will be found pleasant to set apart a special shelf for a chosen part of your book-case for your intimate book-friends the ones that you most respect, enjoy, and are truly fond of. Then, when in the mood for converse with a favorite author, you can turn to this special group, sure of finding what you want. Or, if you do not care to open the volumes, you can "read them by the books"—a phrase already explained in this department. That is to say, you can by a mere glance at the books themselves conjure up as if by a magic charm the scenes, personages, and often the very words that lie within. From Books and Reading in the November St. Nicholas.

CASTORIA.

Wealth doesn't always bring happiness, but it can generally furnish a pretty good imitation.—Somerville Journal.

A Millionaire's Mail.

August 17. The work of going through the morning mail is always trying enough. Even with my secretary to assist, there is much I must read. Not a day passes without propositions, suggestions, threats, to say nothing of courtship.

I have always held the belief that each American city should have its park, the nearer to the center of the city the better. It is a place of rest for the working-people, a playground for the children. Nothing, I am convinced, can do more good than such breathing places. Whenever I have found any considerable community parkless, I have given one at once. Generally I have discovered that they wanted something else and had no hesitation in saying so. Last week I gave the money for a park to the city of U. Today I received a letter from the mayor saying that the place does not wish one, but that a Union Railway Station is much desired. He writes that there is a good deal of feeling about parks. A number of the more conservative maintain that the creation of one will lead to idleness and a lessening of restraint. A quantity of newspapers also arrived in which I was vigorously censured for trying to pauperize a self-respecting and industrious community. The mayor adds, however, that he will take the park if I do not see my way to giving them something else.

Another trouble that I have is with bedrooms. Hardly a day passes but some one wants to sell me his oldest and most cherished possessions, the sentiment connected with which being always one of the things counted in the price. They take the form of family portraits, lace, jewelry, silver, books. Many seem to think that I am a broken-brain shop. Of course I naturally wish to possess the object because of its rarity or beauty, but the need and poverty of the seller are always plainly and painfully stated. Such reading is far from pleasant, and I often go about all day feeling like a brute for having disregarded some more than usually touching appeal.

Some of the things are undoubtedly genuine. Still, with the stables full of "fakes" that I have accumulated, what am I to do? In buying such things, am I not an often encouraging fraud as helping the worthy? And today's mail brings me a notice from a lawyer saying that he is about to sue me to obtain the true value of a portrait sold to me by a minor—a picture which I did not want, of course, and which I gave to the Historical Society. The claim was that the picture was painted by Gilbert Stuart—the portrait of which historical character of the Revolution I forget. I have since found out that it is nothing of the kind. I shall have to compromise for a large sum, I suppose. No jury would give me a fair hearing.

This did not make me feel very amiable, and I opened the rest of the letters impatiently. One was from the man who used to tutor me in college. He is in debt, he says, and wishes to get married. "The college will give him a position if he pays all that he owes. He wants me to lend him that sum so that he can take the place. It is a typical request. . . . But there was one letter that caused me real alarm, and has rendered me uneasy ever since. It was from some scoundrel or other who pretends that he knows of a plot to kidnap Miss Landon. The world generally supposes that we are engaged, and the scheme, he says, is to "strike" me for a great sum. I cannot believe that this can be true, but as to such a thing I dare not take any chances. Anyway, I am perfectly wretched.—From "The Journal of a Millionaire" by George Hillard in the *Century* for November.

An Eloquent Tramp.

Look at a bunch of them just brought in from the city lodging-house. The rules of that institution permit its patrons to enjoy its hospitality unmolested for three nights within a reasonable period of time. The guest who comes back the fourth time is not refused accommodation, but next morning he is made a prisoner and taken to court as a vagrant. Glance along the ragged line. Every one is leaning indolently against the railing, as if too tired to stand on his feet. A listless, shiftless lot they are, with vacant, unexpressive features that correspond well with the negative character of their offense. Impotence is written all over them; in their unsteady roving eyes; in their warped contours of their heads; in their languid, graceless poses.

Listen to their speech—stumbling, spluttering, or glib, but always meandering and empty of fact or real meaning. If not checked, they will waste half-hours promising to tell the whole truth and nothing else, and may they be stricken dead on the spot if they don't. Now and then you catch a reflection, or an echo as it were, of their former state of existence, when they, too, had dreams and ambitions. I recall a grotesque figure clad in the ruin of a frock coat, with a faded rose coquettishly stuck in his buttonhole. Straightening himself up with a touch of all but forgotten gracefulness, he addressed the magistrate thus:

"Your most illustrious and distinguished Honor, to my inexpressible disgrace I have to submit an infringement on the wise rules established to insure the peace, order, and prosperity of this city of Manhattan; but believe me, your most learned Honor, that said offense was a venial one, inasmuch as I was enticed into it by the weakness of my flesh and by no volition or intent of my higher self. I comprehend the extent and gravity of my trespass and confess my culpability,—culpa mea, as the old Romans said,—but I solicit your gracious forbearance on the ground that this is my first transgression of the kind."

"Nothing! but a chronic burn," was the policeman's unfeeling response to the magistrate's questioning glance, and the orator had to share the ignominious fate out of his less eloquent brethren. That fate, when shaped by the magistrate, generally takes the form of a commitment to the work-house for periods varying from thirty days to six months.—November *Century*.

Nothing raises the price of a blessing like its removal, whereas it was its continuance which should have cost us its value.—Hannah Moore.

Orchards in France are valued at \$400 an acre, vineyards at \$240 and pasture at \$80.

The things we get for nothing are generally worth just about what they cost.

All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.—Christian.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. Satisfies No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Women's Dep't.

The Vassar Ring.

The San Francisco Call says a plain gold band ring on a girl's finger is not unusual, but when the ring carries with it a standing value of \$15,000, there is something of more than passing interest connected with the affair. Miss Florence Burnett, of New York, wears a small gold band ring, well worn, on the inside of which are engraved in almost indistinguishable letters the names of Matthew John Vassar's father and mother. It has little intrinsic value, but the directors of Vassar College have offered to purchase the band of gold for \$15,000, and the offer has been refused. The offer will hold good, and the college people are anxious to possess the ring that is so closely associated with the founder of their famous institution. Miss Burnett is a graduate of Vassar College and also of Syracuse. She has also been a member of the Vassar faculty. Matthew John Vassar founded the college that now bears his name. Before her death, his mother presented him with her wedding ring. He in turn gave it to his niece, Miss Burnett's mother, who in turn gave the precious band to her daughter, Miss Burnett, who wears the ring, and will not part with it for any price.

Women and War.

It is reported that in putting down the recent Macedonian rebellion near Monastir, the Turks placed the Macedonian women and children in the front as a screen, and stormed the position of the rebels. The latter maintained a murderous fire, and many women and children were killed by their own husbands and fathers. After dispersing the Macedonians, the Turks, it is stated, massacred the population, and looted and burned the houses of the inhabitants.

This incident suggests some serious reflection on the argument that women ought not to vote because they are not subject to military service. If women in time of war are not compelled to fight, they are often compelled to die, and to suffer things worse than death.

Civilized men, of course, try to shield women as much as they can; yet Chinese Gordon says it is never the fighting men upon whom fall the severest sufferings of war, but the non-combatants—the old men, the women, and the children. Women also bear their full share of the increased taxation and all other indirect burdens imposed by war. It would therefore seem only fair that they, as well as the old men, should have a vote in deciding whether war shall be undertaken.

Women Lawyers in Boston.

In an interview published in the Boston Record, Miss Amy Acton said: "I don't find that I am handicapped in the practice of the law because I am a woman. I go into court and try any case I have to try. I tried a divorce case in Middlesex County not long ago, and I tried two cases within two weeks of my admission to the bar, and have been trying cases ever since."

"In one way women have the advantage of men in practicing law; they have the confidence of women. I have women coming in to see me all the time. Some of them come from Cape Cod, and some of them come from the western part of the State, and they all express their pleasure in finding that they can come to a woman to present their cases for them. Property laws are becoming so ameliorated that women of means are enabled to handle their own property with more freedom than formerly, and these women are putting their business into the hands of women lawyers. Up to 1875, when the law was changed, married women had very little to say or do with property. The law of 1902, equalizing property rights to deceased spouses' estates, has widened the scope and increased the power of women over property. Then, too, more women are going into business than formerly, and they are employing women lawyers."

For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's *SOOTHING SYRUP* has been used by millions of mothers for their children when sick, teething, or afflicted with colic, or broken up by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, and at once get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's *SOOTHING SYRUP* for children. It is pleasant to the taste, it will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no kinder remedy. It cures Diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures Wind, Colic, and the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's *SOOTHING SYRUP*" for children is the most perfect and best female physician and nurse in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Secure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's *SOOTHING SYRUP*."

"The man who is puffed up with pride is the one who can scarcely contain himself."

Every woman who suffers from Sick Head-ache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint gives prompt relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevent and cure Constipation and Piles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not be without them.

Columbia with only 4,000,000 inhabitants is twice the size of Germany.

While there is life there is hope. I was afflicted with catarrh; could neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus G. Shultz, Rahway, N. J.

Cream Balm reached me safely and the effect is surprising. My son says the first application gave decided relief. Respectfully, Mrs. Franklin Freeman, Dover, N. H.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 25c., or mailed by Ely Brothers, 26 Warren St., New York.

Some women seem to have made a life-long study of that well-known expression.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Light passes from the moon to the earth in 1/2 seconds.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers, and others who occupy elevated but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness. One is a dose. Try them.

It is not he that searches for praise that finds it.—Bivarol.

Dyspepsia in its worst form will yield to the use of Carter's Little Liver Pills, acted by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the weakened digestive system.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's Signature Brand. Price 25c.

Scarcely Evident

Explosions have killed 172 persons in Chicago in ten years.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Chas. H. Fletcher

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 28 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Launch of the "Monroe."

Old Dominion Line Christened by the Wife of Governor Montague.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company's new steamship "Monroe" was launched October 19th, at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va. Mrs. A. J. Montague, wife of the Governor of Virginia, christened the ship.

The "Monroe" is intended for the passenger and freight service of the Old Dominion Steamship Company between New York, Norfolk and Newport News, and upon completion will take her place in the line with the steamers "JACKSON," "HAMILTON," "PATRICK," "ANN," and "JANET."

Accommodations will be provided for one hundred and fifty first-class passengers, with separate accommodations, including dining saloon and smoking room, for intermediate passengers. Space will also be provided for seventy-six second-class and fifty deck passengers.

Comfort one Another.

Comfort one another, For the way is often dreary, And the feet are often weary, And the heart is very sad. There is heavy burden-bearing, When it seems that none are caring, And we half forget that ever we were glad.

Comfort one another With the hand-clasp close and tender, With the sweetest love can render, And the looks of friendly eyes. Do not wait with grace unspoken, While life's daily bread is broken—Gentle speech is oft like manna from the skies. Margaret E. Sangster.

When a man orders spring lamb is a cheap restaurant he begins to realize how tough it is to be young.

CASTORIA. In Use For Over 30 Years. Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want, and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of lands in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates apply effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,

Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry., ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.

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Just One Sample Ton of

Jeddo Lehigh Coal

Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has come a-dell all its contents. It will burn long, without clinking, in any other coal in this market. Look for Lehigh Valley's "Jeddo" in White and Red Ash Coals.

The GARDNER B. REYNOLDS CO.

Dupont, N. J.

Assistance Given to Farmer

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

QUERIES.

8557. ROBINSON—I would like to get any information of any kind that can be given as to Thomas Robinson, the emigrant, whose son David, born about 1660, was one of the patentees and proprietors of Durham, Conn. Can anything be given as to time of his birth, death, place of residence, parentage, or the parentage of his wife, Mary, or any other, civil or military, held by him?—A. S. G.

8558. KIRBY—Who were the ancestors of Abigail Kirby, who married in 1688 David Robinson, one of the founders of Durham, Conn?—A. S. G.

8559. LAWTON—Joseph Lawton, Jr., of Westerly, son of Joseph and Abigail Foster, of Jonathan of Richmond, married March 17, 1749. When did she die? Did Joseph afterward marry Elizabeth Updike? Did he die, 1760, at Crown Point?

Joseph Lawton, Jr., of Hopkinton, married Anne Rathbun, of Joshua, Dec. 17, 1778. Was he brother of Edward? Was he the Joseph Lawton who had the care of Capt. Richard Updike, about 1775?

Jonathan Foster, Jr., married Anna Lawton, Nov. 29, 1788. Were Joseph Lawton, Jr., and Anna Lawton brother and sister? Were Abigail Foster and Jonathan, Jr., brother and sister?—E. M. T.

8560. IRISH—Col. George Irish, chosen colonel of the First Regiment of Militia, of Rhode Island, May, 1776. Wanted, to know the name of his father, date of his (Col. Irish's) father's birth, and the name of his (Col. Irish's) father's children.—H. T. I.

8561. WELLS—Peter Wells of Jamestown, R. I., 1679, Kingston, R. I., 1687, died there after 1716. Was he a son of Thomas Wells who came from England in Susan and Ellen 1635 and had land granted him in Pawtucket, Mass? Or was he a son of Joseph Wells of Boston, Mass., 1686, who went into Rhode Island and was at Wickford about 1640?—C. P. M.

8562. CHURCH—Elizabeth Champin (Christopher, Joseph, Christopher, Christopher, Geoffrey) married in Newport, Sept. 22, 1796, John Church. Wanted, the parentage of John Church and the record of his family.—J. D. C.

8563. DEXTER—Rebecca Champin (Christopher, Joseph, Christopher, Christopher, Geoffrey) married in Newport, Nov. 5, 1791, Stephen Dexter of Providence. Rebecca died Jan. 21, 1795, and Stephen married Oct. 17, 1798, Rebecca, her sister. Oct. 17, 1798. Wanted, Stephen Dexter's parentage and a record of his family.—J. D. C.

8564. TILGHAMST—Elizabeth Champin (William, William, William, William, William, Geoffrey) married in Newport, April 2, 1796, William Tilghamst, of Newport. Wanted, the parentage of William Tilghamst and a record of his family.—J. D. C.

8565. JENKINS—Elizabeth Champin (Christopher, Christopher, Christopher, Christopher, Geoffrey) married, Feb. 1762, Robert Jenkins. Wanted, the parentage of Robert Jenkins, and a record of his family, if he had any.—J. D. C.

8566. THOMPSON—Hannah Champin (Christopher, Christopher, Christopher, Christopher, Geoffrey) married in Newport, Jan. 1796, John Thompson. Wanted, the parentage of John Thompson, and a record of his family, if he had any.—J. D. C.

8567. GARDINER—Lucy Champin (Christopher, Christopher, Christopher, Christopher, Geoffrey) married Sullivan (?) Gardiner. Wanted, his parentage and a record of his family, if he had any.—J. D. C.

8568. HOPPER—Can any reader of the Mercury tell me who Mary Saunders was, who married William Hopper, probably about the beginning of the century? They lived in Westville, Deptford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, which is only a few miles from Philadelphia. I have notes of certain Saunders living in the town of Woodbury in the same county, one being born in 1770. Some of them were members of the Society of Friends or Quakers. I have not, however, identified Mary Saunders Hopper.—H. S. H.

8569. ELLERY—Was Benjamin Ellery of Newport, R. I., before the Revolutionary war, related to John Ellery, merchant, Boston, Mass.? If so how? Did any of the Benjamin Ellery family remove to Colchester, Conn., and have a family there? If so who and when?—E. H.

8570. JENCKES—Daniel Jenckes married Feb. 14, 1727, in Providence, R. I., to Mercy Sprague of Attleboro, Mass. Who were the parents of Mercy Sprague and the date of her birth and death? Daniel and Mercy (Sprague) Jenckes had nine children, the youngest born Jan. 3, 1746. A record of the births of these children was entered on the books of Cumberland, R. I., June, 1758. Daniel Jenckes married a second wife, Leah Whipple, Dec. 11, 1751, in Cumberland. He died in Cumberland July 25, 1759.

The Town Clerk of Attleboro finds on his records, of early date, but one family of Spragues; that of Anthony and Mary Sprague, several daughters were born to them in Attleboro; the records are so injured, that only the dates of the births remain, can some reader of the Mercury supply the missing names?—A. N. Y.

8571. SMITH—In volume 6, page

854. New England Hist. & Gen. is an account of the life of Daniel Jobson, a sailor on board the brig Gen. Sumner, 16 guns, sailed from Boston, Mass., in June, 1782, to cruise off New York, "soon fell in with and recaptured from the English, the brig La Fayette, of Boston; Capt. James Smith, and a large lumber loaded ship of Newburyport, also a schooner belonging to Alexandria, Va., loaded with flour and tobacco, sent them to Providence, R. I." Can some reader give the name of the owner of the brig La Fayette, also any facts of birth and parentage of Capt. James Smith? Is not this brig La Fayette, the same referred to in Query 79, in the Mercury of issue Jan. 21, 1899?—A. N. Y.

8572. STEWART, JENCKES—John Stewart, of Providence, R. I., was admitted a freeman of the Colony in May 1780. He married Anne Power, Nicholas, in 1724. Their daughter Sarah Stewart, married Nathan Jenckes, Ebenezer, Ebenezer, Joseph, Joseph, their son Ebenezer Jenckes, married Elizabeth, Ebenezer lived at Warwick and Providence, R. I., afterwards removing to Deerfield, Mass., thence to Norfolk, Conn., where he died. Their children, all born in North Providence, R. I., were: Sarah, Nathan and Hannah, Hannah Jenckes, married Dr. Martin Gillette, she died at Canaan, Ct., and he removed to New York state. Sarah Jenckes, married Solomon Turner, and his descendants are now residents of New York state. Daniel Stewart, of Tisbury, Mass., 1680-81, and of Edgartown, Mass., 1681-80, married Mary. Their children were Sarah, John, Charles, James, Dorcas, and Daniel.

Charles Stewart, of Edgartown, Mass., married Margaret. They had a daughter Hannah, born 1716, birth recorded at Edgartown, Mass., who was married at Nantucket, Mass., Oct. 30, 1736, to John Meader.

Were John Stewart, of Providence, R. I., and Charles Stewart, of Edgartown, Mass., sons of Daniel, of Tisbury and Edgartown?

What relation was Sarah Stewart, who married Nathan Jenckes, and Hannah Stewart, who married John Meader?

What was the maiden name of Mary, wife of Daniel Stewart?

What was the maiden name of Margaret, wife of Charles Stewart?

What was the maiden name of Elizabeth, wife of Ebenezer Jenckes?

At a meeting of the General Assembly, held at East Greenwich, R. I., August 29, 1759, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, Ebenezer Jenckes, captain of one of the companies raised by this government, for last year's campaign, against His Majesty's enemies in North America, died lately, leaving a widow with several children, in low circumstances. It is therefore voted and resolved, that Ellis Jenckes, the said Ebenezer's widow, be allowed and paid out of the general treasury the sum of £300, as a gratuity, for the relief of herself and children."

The above mentioned Ebenezer Jenckes, was a Lieutenant in the Eleventh Company of State militia (from Providence). In the Crown Point expedition in 1755, and Captain of the Fifth Company, in the "Old French War," in 1758.

Was his widow called "Ellis," the same person mentioned as Elizabeth? If so was Ellis a contraction for Elizabeth? or was she called by her maiden name (probably Ellis), to distinguish her from the wife or widow of some one of the other Ebenezer's?—G. S.

ANSWERS.

1219. THORN—Within this last year three new answers appeared in the N. Y. Mail and Express in reply to Query 5477: "My records show that John Thorne, son of Sarah and William, was born 1648 and died 1709. He married at Flushing, L. I., on March 24, 1684, Mary, daughter of Sarah and Nicholas Parsell. Who was this Nicholas Parsell?—G. N. R."

"William Thorne came from Sandwich in 1642, was in Flushing in 1645, one of the first settlers, with his wife Sarah. Children: William married Winfield, daughter of Henry Livingston, of Hempstead; John, born 1648, married Mary; Joseph, married in 1680, Mary Bowne; Samuel, married Susanna; Susan. F. T. H."

The portion omitted related to the children of John Thorne. I have copied the spelling as I found it.—L. B.

1878. VINING—Jane Vining was the d. of John Vining and his wife Mary Reed. John V. was one of the founders of Weymouth.—R. R.

1875. TURNER—There are no dates known of the birth of Humphrey Turner's children. Tradition says he was bro. to John of May, no Eng. ancestry is known.

Mary Brewster who m. John Turner was the d. of Jonathan and grandd. of Wm.—R. R.

270. HULL—Answering query No. 270 would say that the record which I have of the descendants of the Rev. Joseph Hull of Barnstable states that his son Tristram and Blanch, his wife, had two daughters named Sarah; one born 15th of Oct. 1647, d. same year; Sarah, again, b. March 1650 at Barnstable, and then follows the following query:

"Did she marry Robert Burgess of Lynn as his second wife?"

Possibly by reference to the Barnstable Papers by Mr. Otis, a solution of this question may be made.—H. G. H.

281. SWEET—The parents of James Sweet, who lived on Prudence Island, and was the father of James Sweet, who married Sarah Stevenson, were James Sweet and Mary, his wife, the latter being a daughter of the first John Greene. James, of Prudence Island, was born May 8, 1657, the second son of James and Mary. James Sweet, the elder, was born, probably in Wales, in 1622, came to New England, with his parents, John (Isaac?) Sweet and Mary, his wife, about 1630; the family lived in Salem for a while; father died in 1637, and the same year the widow, Mary, removed to Providence, where she married Rev. Ezekiel Holliman, one of the original purchasers of Warwick. The son James was admitted a freeman in 1655, and settled at the foot of Ridge Hill in North Kingstown. He was a counsellor from Warwick in 1658, 1658 and 1659. I have a voluminous record of the descendants of John and James Sweet, the two sons of John (Isaac?) and Mary, and should be glad to exchange records with any one interested in the family.—G. W. W.

341. LAWTON—Thomas Lawton, who died in 1631, evidently was the emigrant. He owned rights at Martha's Vineyard and was later in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1639. See Austin 160 Allied Families and Austin Gen. Dict. R. I.—C. P. N.

ROUNFORD BAKING POWDER

Will please you better in every way than the old brands costing much more.

If You'd An "X" Ray.

You wouldn't have to take our word for it; as it is, well—if we're honest you get what you pay for, if we're not—you buy somewhere else next time. We know that as well as you do, consequently, you get just what we tell you, or money back.

Parlor Furniture.

GOOD—We insist on that first, last and always. There's a feast in this store for lovers of novelty and style. Particularly pretty conceptions for the parlor—heavy, luxurious colonial pieces, daintily outlined ideas from Second Empire days and good common sense up-to-date pieces that seem to say, "It's up to you." Little prices, of course, that's our motto.

From \$25.00.

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225-229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

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A perfect food

For all people

At all times.

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Send for Illustrated Cook Book (free.)

THE NATURAL FOOD COMPANY,

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

J. W. HIGBEE, New England Agent, Worcester, Mass.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made by Arthur W. Chase and Charlotte Chase, wife of Arthur W. Chase, of the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, and which said mortgage was afterwards assumed by Enos Hayward, now deceased, to said Chase, of said Middletown, dated the 24th day of September, 1887, at record in Volume 13 of the Land Evidence of said Middletown, in the State of Rhode Island, and in the County of Newport, in said County of Newport, said mortgage contains by estimate of land heretofore made and still existing there will be sold at public auction, in said Middletown, in front of the farm house on the premises hereinafter described, on TUESDAY, the twenty-first day of October, at 12 o'clock noon, all of that farm or tract of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated for the greater part in said town of Middletown, and with a small portion thereof known as marsh land in the City of Newport, in said County of Newport; said farm contains by estimate of land heretofore made and still existing there will be sold at public auction, in said Middletown, in front of the farm house on the premises hereinafter described, on TUESDAY, the twenty-first day of October, at 12 o'clock noon, all of that farm or tract of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated for the greater part in said town of Middletown, and with a small portion thereof known as marsh land in the City of Newport, in said County of Newport; 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